THE Bombay Gazette, AND INDIAN DAILY NEWS.

No. 5,346, NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY: FRIDAY, AUGUST 8, 1862. [Annual Subscription in advance ...Rs. 52 Single Copy for Cash.....As. 4

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Letters for the Editor of the *Bombay Gazette* should be addressed to 27, Apollo Street, Bombay. Letters for the publisher of the *Bombay Gazette*, and all communications relating to the *Bombay Gazette Press* should be addressed to the Manager, 27, Apollo Street, Bombay.

FOR KURRACHEE.

THE Calcutta and Burmah Steam Navigation Company, Limited, will despatch the Steam Ship GOVERNOR HIGGINSON, to Kurrachee with Mails and passengers, THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 8th instant. For Passage and Freight, &c., apply to

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents C. and B. S. N. Company,
" Limited."

FOR MALABAR COAST AND BACK.

THE Calcutta and Burmah Steam Navigation Company Limited, will despatch the Steam Ship GOVERNOR HIGGINSON, to Beypore and intermediate ports on the 29th instant. For Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

W. NICOL & Co.
Agents C. and B. S. N. Company,
" Limited."

FOR KURRACHEE.

THE Bombay Steam Navigation Company will despatch their Steamer TILLY, Captain BEYTS, to Kurrachee, on WEDNESDAY, the 13th instant, at 4 o'clock P.M.

For Passage and Freight, apply at the Company's Office, Medow Street.

L. C. D'MENEZES,
Manager B. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 4th August 1862.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES OF GOODS per ship *Caduceus* from London, are requested to send off boats for them as they come to hand, otherwise they will be landed at the expense and risk of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents.

August 4th, 1862.

To the Shareholders of the Bombay Steam Navigation Company.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE SHAREHOLDERS of the Bombay Steam Navigation Company will be held at the Company's Office, Medow Street, on TUESDAY the 19th of August next at one o'clock P.M.

As important matters will be brought before the Meeting, a full attendance is particularly requested.

By order of the Directors,
L. C. D'MENEZES,
Manager B. S. Co.

Bombay, 22nd July 1862.

FOR SALE.

ON BOARD the Ship *Euphrates*, one good new PIANO, by Holderbess and Holderness, in excellent order, with all the late improvements, and expressly made for indent. Apply at the Office of CURSETJEE EDULJEE, Dubash, Forbes Street.

2nd August 1862.

THOMAS EDWARDS,

GUN MAKER, No. 12, Military Square, Fort, Bombay. TERMS—Cash.

NOTICE.

TO BE SOLD BY PULIC AUCTION on MONDAY, the 1st September next, at noon, the following vessels of Her Majesty's Indian Navy, with masts and rigging, all standing, viz., Sloop *Clive*, teak built, burthen 428 tons old measurement, coppered and copper fastened, and in good condition.

This vessel is provided with tanks, and can be got ready for sea in a few days.

The paddle steamer *Victoria*, teak built, burthen 706 tons, excellent of engine-room, coppered and copper fastened, engines by Robert Napier, of Glasgow, of 230 nominal horse-power, with copper boilers weighing 56 tons or thereabouts. The vessel is in first-rate working order, and is fitted with paddle-wheel condensers capable of making 1200 gallons of fresh water daily. She can be got ready for sea in a few days.

In 1858 the *Victoria* had most extensive repairs, viz., new upper, lower, and poop decks, new paddle boxes with new paddle beams, and was re-coppered.

Terms of Sale.—The sale of the vessels will not be considered final until the acceptance of the offers shall have been sanctioned by Government.

A deposit of 10 per cent. is to be immediately paid down, and good security given by the purchaser for the payment of the remaining amount, which must be paid within twenty days from the day of sale, or the deposit will be forfeited and vessel resold at his risk and loss.

The stores belonging to each vessel can be seen on application at the Indian Naval Storekeeper's Office, between the hours of 10 A.M. and 5 P.M. daily, Sundays excepted, and where any further particulars will be furnished.

The vessels are now lying in the harbour, where they can be inspected at any time between the hours of 10 A.M. and 5 P.M. daily, Sundays excepted.

J. MULLALY,
Offg. Indian Naval Storekeeper.

I. N. Storekeeper's Office, Bombay, 26th July 1862.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY, BOMBAY.

CHEAP NOVELS LATELY RECEIVED.

Sala's (G. A.) Ship Chandler	0	12
Leonard Harlowe, by "Waters"	0	12
Florence Templar, by Mrs. Vidal	0	12
Nan Darrell, by Ellen Pickering	1	4
Capt. Marryat's Jacob Faithful	0	12
——— Peter Simple	0	12
——— Japhet in search of a Father	0	12
——— Phantom Ship	0	12
Fenimore Cooper's Pilot	0	12
——— Spy	0	12
Capt. Curling's Miser Lord	1	8
Mr. Yelverton's Martyrs to Circumstance	1	8
The Lossyeoods of the Grange, by the author of "Adelaide Lyndsay"	1	8
The Watchman, by J. A. Maitland	1	8
Rachel the Jewess	1	8
The Roman Maiden	1	8
Dumas' Page of the Duke of Savoy	1	4
Ellen Seymour	1	4
Stories of Wales and the Welsh	1	8
Tales of the Great Inward, by Leitch Wards ford	1	8
The Old English Gentleman, by J. Mills	1	8
Amos Clark, by Watts Phillips	1	8
Charles the Bold, by Dumas	1	8
Up in the Clouds, by J. Varey	1	8
White Wolf of Brittany, by Paul Favel	1	8
Chevalier, by Mrs. Thomson	1	8
The Queen's Dwarf, by Dumas	1	8
Lady Jane Grey, by Thomas Miller	1	8
Pearl of Orr's Island, by Mrs. Stowe. Part 1	1	0
Pearl of Orr's Island, by Mrs. Stowe. Part 2	1	0
Widow Barnaby, by Mrs. Trollope	1	8

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

NOTICE.

TENDERS for the erection of a COTTON MILL for the Albert Spinning and Weaving Company will be received by Mr. Hormusjee Pestonjee at the office of Messrs. Martin, Young & Co. who will show the plans and give every information respecting the same. The Company do not bind themselves to accept any tender. Tenders will be received to the 30th instant.

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE—My Brother, MR. JAMES GAYNOR, will attend to the business carried on by me at No. 5, (not at No. 3, as of old) Forbes Street, during my temporary absence in England.

THOMAS GAYNOR,

14th July 1862.

N.B.—The New House is beautifully fitted up, and has Bath, Billiard, and Airy Bed-rooms.

Morning Papers filed. Charges as usual.

PUNJAB RAILWAY.

TO TIMBER CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS will be received by the undersigned up to the 31st proximo, for the supply of two hundred tons of good sound Teak, of the following dimensions, viz:

From 18 to 26 feet in length, and not less than 14 inches square.

The Timber to be delivered at the Moolan Ghát at the Contractor's risk and expense.

R. W. STEVENS,
Lahore, July 15, 1862. Agent.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE;

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1720, FOR INSURING

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READY MADE BOOT & SHOE WAREHOUSE.
Just received ex *Vernon*—

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Elastic	Patent Leather Boots	14 p. pair.
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Laced	Patent Shoes	9 ,, ,,

R. PARTRIDGE.

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ORDERS for the above will be executed with *particular* care under the supervision of a European artist. A plate, engraved (Rs. 3) and 100 Cards printed (Rs. 2) Wedding Envelopes from annas 4 to annas 8 per pack. Only Messrs. De La Rue's best Stationery used. The above are for Cash only. Established 1846.

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BOLTON'S do. do.
ALBUMENIZED PAPER, best.
GLASS PLATES of all sizes.
GUTTA PERCHA TUBING.
TIN STILLS—GALVANIZED INDIAN RUBBER. McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

N. B.—The whole of these are of unexceptionable quality.

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TAKE this opportunity of informing the Public, that as much anatomical skill is required in Shoeing a horse *properly*, they are now enabled to arrange so that one of them shall constantly be in attendance at the Forge to superintend the workmen, all of whom are Europeans, and have served their time in one of the first Forges in London. The injury done to animals in this Presidency by the ignorance of Farriers, who, without the slightest knowledge of the anatomy of the Horse's foot, practice their craft, is quite incalculable, and highly detrimental to the public interest.

Terms of Commission—5 per cent.

Certificates given as usual on the Soundness or Unsoundness of Horses for the Fee of Rupees 5.

C. STEPHENS AND SONS'
Veterinary Establishment, Commission Stables and Forge, Baboola Tank Road, Mazagon.

GAS APPARATUS for private use, Factories, Towns & Cities.

STEAM ENGINES, Boilers and Castings.

MR. BOWER, of ST. NEOTS, ENGLAND, Is the Manufacturer of Gas Apparatus of all dimensions. He has in stock the plant for all sizes from 20 up to 2000 lights, and he will deliver an order within one month from receipt of it. Testimonials and references to a selected list of 100 out of a great number of Gas Works erected by him in England and various parts of Europe, together with calculations of the cost of gas —specifications—price lists and other particulars, will be forwarded on application either at the office of this paper or to the advertiser.

With coal at 50s. per ton, gas may be manufactured where 50 lights are required, burning for eight, or 100 for four hours, per day, at 8s. per 1000 cubic feet:—the price of this apparatus is £135. With 500 lights burning eight, or 1000 burning for four, hours per day, at 6s. 6d. per 1000 cubic feet.—the price of this apparatus is £640. Delivery—free in London inclusive of packing and cases. These estimates of cost of gas allow for wear and tear—five per cent. for capital and three per cent. for renewing plant when worn out. The pipe with fittings for factory use may be taken to cost an average of £1. per light, f.o.b. in London.

Although coal is the best material for gas-making yet it may be made from cotton or other seed—peat—bark—wood—oil—in fact, any thing that will burn with a flame.

Mr. Bower supplies cast iron pipe,—lamp columns and brackets,—wrought and composition tube,—meters, —and gas fittings in general.

In ordering it will be well to give a plan to scale, of the factory or house, showing the positions assigned for the gas works and of the lights. It is also necessary to state the longest time the lights will be burning per night.

Instructions for fixing and plans, &c., forwarded with the bills of lading.

Plans, Specifications and Estimates prepared for the Lighting of Towns and Cities.

Mr. Bower manufactures Steam Engines—vertical and horizontal—fixed and portable, and executes Mechanical Engineering work in general,—equal to any house both as regards price and workmanship. Boilers —Cornish and tubular—of the best plate and proved to a high pressure. Tanks, Girders, and other wrought iron work. Castings of all kinds from drawings, and at moderate prices.

Terms.—Credit up to four months by the acceptance of a first-class house in England, or 2½ per cent. discount for cash, against bill of lading, on presentation to a London Banker.

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SUPERIOR PIANOFORTES, in Walnut Cases. Musical Boxes.

An English-built Plate-bottom 10 feet Billiard Table complete, by Messrs. Hopkins and Stearns, Cathorine Street, Strand, London.

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THE GROUND-FLOOR OF A HOUSE in Clare Road, Byculla; five Rooms; separate entrance; Rs. 40 per month. Address "W. B.," at this Office.

TO LET.

ONE HOUSE in Love Lane, and from the 20th instant, a large and Commodious BUNGALOW in the Mount Road, Mazagon. Apply to

SORABJEE JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY.

TO LET.

FROM THE FIRST JUNE NEXT.—The Spacious and Airy Apartments, at present occupied by the "Baroda and Central India Railway Office," No. 7, Hornby Row. Apply below, at the premises.

May 5th, 1862.

TO LET.

WITH IMMEDIATE OCCUPATION.—The first and second Floors of an Office, in Rampart Row. For further particulars, apply to

LEGGATT & Co.,
3, Rampart Row.

Bombay, 15th May 1862.

TO LET.

FROM THE 1st SEPTEMBER NEXT.—A Commodious and Airy Bungalow, situated at Middle Colaba, facing the Sea, and commanding an excellent view of the Malabar Hill, matted and papered, with a separate entrance, and Out-houses, with a Garden tastefully laid out with rare and lovely Plants, and with an excellent Fountain playing in the Compound. Apply to N. SORABJEE & Co., House Agents, No. 2, Bell Lane, Fort.

FOR SALE.

DR. BIRDWOOD'S CATALOGUE OF BOMBAY PRODUCTS is now on Sale at the Agri-Horticultural Society's Office, Town Hall.

Price Rs. 5-8.

Orders from up country must be accompanied by four annas extra for postage, &c.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY, BOMBAY.

LATELY received further supplies of the following Standard Books in various branches of Literature:

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THOM'S British Directory and Official Hand Book, 1862	9	8
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☞ Catalogues free, post paid.—*Stamps received.*

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Rampart Row, near the Apollo Gate

STAFF CORPS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that Messrs. J. & W. WATSON & Co. have received information respecting the Uniform to be worn by Officers of the Staff Corps of each Presidency. Orders for the whole or any portion of the Uniform will be immediately attended to, and the favour of their being sent in as early as possible is requested.

Those in hand will be now proceeded with.

THE NEW CAVALRY AND INFANTRY REGIMENTS.

NOTICE IS ALSO GIVEN, that Messrs. WATSON & Co. have received from the HORSE-GUARDS plans illustrating the Dress Regulations of the 19TH, 20TH, and 21ST HUSSARS. Supplies of the whole of the Laces, &c. therein ordered, as well as of the Ornaments, Buttons, &c. required by the NEW INFANTRY REGIMENTS, having arrived, orders for every part of these Uniforms can be executed forthwith, and they are respectfully solicited.

1, Hummum Street, June 24, 1862.

DR. CHABLE, PARIS,

PURIFIERS of the Blood, Eruptions or Irritation of the Skin, Boils, Abscesses, Ulcers, Pimples, Blotches, &c. are speedily cured by Chable's Depurative Syrup and Mineral Baths for diseases of the Skin.

The Pomade Antidartreuse should be employed at the same time. 20,000 cures are yearly effected, which can be attested by innumerable letters in the possession of the Proprietor.

DR. FORGET'S PULMONIC SYRUP.

The most effectual remedy known for Coughs, Colds, or continued irritations of the Chests or Lungs. It is prescribed by the principal Physicians of Paris and London. For Piles, Chable Pomade will effect a cure in three days.

CITRATE OF IRON SYRUP.

For a quick and certain cure of the discharges, &c., produced by long continued disease, ask for Chable Syrup of Citrate of Iron. The parties should act according to the prescription folded on the Bottle.

Full instructions accompany each object. Be careful to observe that the Name and Seal of Dr. Chable, pharmacian, Paris, are affixed to each article.

Sole Agents for India, Messrs. Framjee Nusserwanjee and Co., Bombay.

FOR SALE.

ALLSOPP'S BEER.—Just landed from the *Granville* and *Bucton Castle*, from London: the above BEER of SUPERIOR QUALITY, AND IN PRIME CONDITION; in Quarts at Rs. 6½ per dozen, and Pints Rs. 3½ per dozen; also ALLSOPP'S STOUT, in quarts at Rs. 6½ per dozen both bottled by F. FRIEND & Co., Apply to

CARDWELL PARSONS & Co.

Rampart Row, 5th August 1862.

For a quantity not less than 12 dozen Quarts, or 16 dozen Pints, a reduction of Rs. ½ per dozen will be made.

FOR SALE.

JUST RECEIVED Ex Ship *Portland*, Tennent's BEER in Quarts and Pints, in first-rate condition.

McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

No. 1, Church Gate.

TENNENT'S PORTER.

IN PINTS and QUARTS, just landed in excellent condition, ex *Portland*.

Graham & Co.'s Port Wine, in Quarts.

Carbonell's celebrated Port.

McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

JUST RECEIVED.

BASS'S BEER in Quarts and Pints, in good order.

McCOMBIE & WRIGHT,
Church Gate Street.

JUST RECEIVED.

A FRESH CONSIGNMENT of the following celebrated Brandies in one dozen Cases.

Ducemier's.
Brandenbury Freres.
Hernozanis.

McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

Church Gate.

BEAUJOLAIS WINE.

A LIGHT SOUND BURGUNDY, price reduced to Rs. 15 per dozen. Apply to MR. CURSETJEE NOWROJEE, at Messrs. EWART, LATHAM & Co.

FOR SALE.—

Nathl. Johnston & Son's Claret	No. 2 at Rs.	26	p	dz.
Ditto	Pints ,,	,,	14	,,
Ditto	,, No. 3	,,	20	,,
Ditto	Pints ,,	,,	11	,,
Ditto	,, No. 4	,,	16	,,

LEGGATT & Co.

FOR SALE.

BUCK, FENWICK & Co.'s SHERRY and PORT. BARTON & GUESTIER LENVILLE and BEYCHEVELLE CLARET, and RUINART PERE, and FILS CHAMPAGNE, just arrived.

MILNER & SON'S PATENT FIRE RESISTING SAFES.

Apply to CURSETJEE NOWROJEE, at the Godowns of Messrs. Ewart, Latham & Co.

Bombay, 6th May 1861.

MESSRS. GRAHAM & CO.'S PORT.

A CONSIGNMENT of the above, much superior to the usual quality, has just been landed from ship "Portland."

The brands are—
Crown—very rich and fruity.
Exmo—very fine, old, and mellow.

This Wine can be purchased only from Messrs. Jewanjee Eduljee's Sons, Medow Street, to whom all orders should be addressed.

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.

NOTICE.

JUST landed in good order, ex ships *John Temperley*, *Portland* and *Granville*, the following Wines, Spirits, &c., selected and shipped with great care by well experienced Agents, both in London and India:—

Allsopp's and Bass's Beer in Quarts and Pints.
Dunbar's ditto in Quarts.
Graham's and Wardell's Superior Port Wine, in Quarts and Pints.
Booth's Old Tom.
Swaine and Boord's ditto.
Oilmanstores of every description, in good condition.

Price Lists of Wines, Spirits, &c., immediately furnished on application.

Terms 5 per Cent discount, for Cash only. Apply to

S. D'ESPERANCE,
General Com. Agent.

*** It is particularly requested that all communications *intended for me* should be addressed in MY NAME ALONE.

S. D'ESPERANCE, Agent.

24, Apollo Street.

MESSRS. GLEDSTANES, CONINGHAM & CO.

BEG leave to inform their friends and the public in the Bombay Presidency, that they have made arrangements for the regular supply of their WINES and SPIRITS through their Agents, MESSRS. LEGGATT & Co., Bombay, at whose Godowns they will in future be always procurable.

MESSRS. GLEDSTANES, CONINGHAM & Co. will continue to ship the same qualities of Wines and Spirits which have hitherto been in such extensive demand, and beg reference to the following list of those descriptions which have been found most suitable for consumption in India.

LIST OF PRICES.

		Per Dozen.
Pale Sherry, White Seal, in 1 or 3 dozen cases		Rs. 20
Do. Do. Black	,, ...	25
Do. Do. Yellow	,, ...	29
Amontillado, Red	,, ...	32
Port ... Black	,, ...	28
Do. Pints	,, ...	15
Claret ... Blue	,, ...	20
Do. Leoville, Yellow	,, ...	30
Do. Chateau Margaux, Red Seal	,, ...	35
Champagne, Sparkling	,, ...	36
Do. do. 1st quality	,, ...	42
Sauterne	,, ...	30
Moselle	,, ...	30
Do. Sparkling	,, ...	36
Rhenish	,, ...	20
Pale Brandy	,, ...	30
Do. Do. very fine	,, ...	36
Gin, Old Tom	,, ...	18
Geneva	,, ...15 Flasks	28
Cherry Brandy, finest	,, ...	36
Do. do. Pints	,, ...	18

Liqueurs of finest qualities.

N. B.—Direct orders for Wines in Wood or Bottle and all kinds of Spirits and Liquors, will be promptly executed.

11, Regent Street, London, Jan. 1, 1862.

WINES, SPIRITS, & BEER, PRICE LIST.

MESSRS. TREACHER & Co., confidently recommend a new Batch of Sherries and would beg to draw attention to their revised list of Wines, &c.

SHERRIES—			
Black Seal	Amontillado per dozen	Rs.	28
Bronze do.	Good Dinner Wines	,,	24
White do.			
Brown do.		,,	22
Yellow do.			
MADEIRA, very old		,,	42
PORT—			
Black Seal—Matured Fruity	Quarts	,,	28
Do. Do.	Pints	,,	15
Red Seal	Quarts	,,	24
Do. Do.	Pints	,,	13
CLARET—			
Chateux Margaux		,,	34
Leoville		,,	28
St. Julien		,,	22
Medoc		,,	16
CHAMPAGNE—			
Superior quality	A. DePaul Quarts	,,	40
Do.	A. DePaul Pints	,,	21
Do.	J. C. Merizet Quarts	,,	36
Do.	do. Pints	,,	19
HOCK—			
Sparkling and Still	Dembar & Jordan / Coblentz Rhine	per dozen Rs.	38
MOSELLE do.	do.	,,	21
CRABBIE'S GINGER WINE		,,	16
TREACHER & Co.'s do.		,,	42
CURACOA		,,	40
MARASCHINO		,,	30
SHERRY BRANDY			
SPIRITS—			
Brandies Rs. 18, 24, 30, 36		,,	50
do.	Jules Robins (20 years old)	,,	20
Rum	Fine old Jamaica	,,	
Gin—Old Tom	Booth, London	,,	
Do.	Hollands in cases	,,	21
WHISKEY	Glenlivat, Crabbie	,,	

Allopp's and Bass' Ale and Beer, English and Country bottled, just to hand in excellent condition.

GUINNESS' Dublin, BARCLAY and PERKINS' London, and TENNENTS' Stout and Porter, Pints and Quarts.

TREACHER & Co,
BOMBAY, POONA, KAMPTEE, KURRACHEE, AND KOTREE)

ON SALE.

THE Bombay Army List, also Her Majesty's Indian Navy List, and the Bombay Civil List, including the Ecclesiastical Establishment. Corrected to 30th June 1862, at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, 27, Apollo Street, Fort.

NEW BOILER FOR SALE.

AN Eight-horse Cornish Boiler, fitted with latest improvements, Cast Iron Circular Front, Dead Plate and Underwork, two Safety Valves, Water Gauge in Metal Frame, Steam Feed and Blow-off Pipes, fitted with Brass Cocks, Exhauster and Dribble Pipes, with one Patent Steam Indicator and Patent Smoke Consumer fitted to Boiler Front, complete, quite new.

*** The above may be seen at the *Bombay Gazette* Printing Office, Mancokjee Pitty's Buildings, Colaba. Price may be ascertained at the Fort Office, 27, Apollo Street.

CHESSON & WOODHALL'S LIBRARY,
28, MEDOW STREET.

New Books and New Editions.

Mahomed: the Saracens and the Turks. The rise and progress of the Ottoman Empire. By S. Jacob, A.B.; Colonel Procter, C.B.; the Rev. J. E. Riddle, M.A.; and J. M'Conechy, F.G.P.S. Numerous Illustrations	Rs.	3 12
David Copperfield, 2 vols. Illustrated edition	,,	11 8
Reminiscences of Scottish Life and Character. In two parts. By E. B. Ramsay, M.A., LL.D., &c.	,,	3 12
Religio Chemici. Essays by G. Wilson, F.R.S.E.	,,	6 8
Impressions of Rome, Florence, and Turin. By author of "Amy Herbert"	,,	5 12
The Chinese Empire. A Sequel to Recollections of a Journey through Tartary, &c. By M. Huc.	,,	3 12
Marvels and Mysteries of Instinct: or, Curiosities of Animal Life. By J. Garratt	,,	6 4
On the various Contrivances by which British and Foreign Orchids are fertilised by insects, and on the good effects of intercrossing. By C. Darwin, M.A. Illustrated	,,	6 12
Good for Nothing; or, all down hill. By G. J. W. Melville	,,	4 8
The Story of a Boy's Adventures, and how he rose in the world. By Mrs. Stewart	,,	2 12
A Handybook of Social Intercourse. Political Economy for the Million. By W. B. Chorley.	,,	3 12
Lectures on the History of Moral Philosophy. A new edition, with additional lectures. By W. Whewell, D.D.	,,	6 0
On the nature, causes, variety, and treatment, of Bodily Deformities. By E. J. Chance, F.R.C.S.E., &c. &c.	,,	9 8
The Fic-nic Papers. By Dickens. Illustrated.	,,	3 12
The English at home. 2nd Series. By A. Esquiros	,,	8 0
Life in the Forests of the Far West. By S. St. John. 2 vols, Illustrated	,,	24 0
Great Missionaries. By Rev. A. Thomson, D.D., Edinburgh	,,	2 12
Glaucus; or, the Wonders of the Shore. By C. Kingsley	,,	3 12
Peep o' Day; or, Savourneen Deelish. By J. Banim	,,	1 8
The Wild Huntress. By Mayne Reid	,,	1 8
The Horse: how to choose him, &c. &c.	,,	0 12
Our Dogs. By author of "Rab and his Friends"	,,	0 8
Aimard's The Prairie Flower. Illustrated	,,	2 12
Do. The Tiger Slayer. Do.	,,	2 12
Do. The Gold Seekers. Do.	,,	2 12
Do. The Indian Chief. Do.	,,	2 12
Do. The Boarder Rifles. Do.	,,	2 12
Popular Guide to the Exhibition of 1862	,,	0 12
The Forests and Gardens of South India. By Hugh Cleghorn, M.D. &c., Madras	,,	9 0
New Infantry Drill, large edn.	,,	3 0
Boosey's Piano Instructor	,,	0 12
Do. Violin Instructor	,,	0 12
Do. Flute Instructor	,,	0 12
Do. Concertina Instructor	,,	0 12
Angus's Handbook of the English Language	,,	3 4
Odell's Shorthand and Supplement	,,	1 0
Russell's 100 Songs, with music	,,	0 12
Cowell's 100 Comic Songs, with music	,,	0 12
No. 25 Musical Cabinet—20 Christy Minstrels' Songs	,,	0 12
No. 14 Do. 20 Popular Ballads	,,	0 12
No. 89 Do. 10 Standard Glees	,,	0 12
Lectures delivered before the Young Men's Christian Association in Exeter Hall, from Nov. 1861 to Feb. 1862	,,	3 0
The

COMMERCIAL.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, STOCK, AND FREIGHT LIST.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE,
Friday, 8th August 1862.

EXCHANGE.

On what Place	Terms.	Rates.
London (Credits)	6 months' sight...	2s. 09/16d. to 2d.
Do. Documents ...	Do. do. ...	2s.11/16d. to 2d.
Do. Bank Rates ...	Do. do. ...	2s. 07/16d.
Calcutta	Sight	Par.
Madras	30 days' sight.....	Par.
China	60 do., do.	Rs. 223 per $100.

SHARES.

Names.	Paid up.	Last Half-yearly Dividend.	Rates.
	Rs.		
Bombay Bank	1,000	4½ p. cent.	90 with divd.
Madras Bank	1,000	4½ do.	53 do.
Agra Bank	500	7 do.	90 do.
Oriental Bank Corporation ...	250	8 do.	103 per cent.
Commercial Bank	500	3 do.	7 do.
Mercantile Bank	250	5 do.	10½ do.
Central Bank of W. India ...	150	2½ do.	9 Dis.
Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, Consolidated Shares	218.3.0	2½ do.	Rs. 8 Dis.
Do. New Shares.....	87.4.0	2½ do.	Rs. 12 do.
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway	1,000	2½ do.	Nomi. [sh.
Hydraulic Press Company ...	9,000	350 p. sh.	Rs. 200 Dis. p.
Apollo Press Company ...	11,000	1,650 p. sh.	Rs. 21,400 p.sh.
Colaba Press Company ...	2,700	13 do.	Rs. 5,750 do.
Colaba Land Company ...	10,000	100 p. sh.	Rs. 14,000 do.
Elphinstone Land Company	6,0.0	200 p. sh.	Rs. 3,700 do.
Bombay Steam Navigation Company	500	32 do.	Rs. 575 dis.
Spinning and Weaving Co.	5,000	1,000 do.	Par.
Oriental Weaving and Spinning Company ...	2,500	450 p. sh.	Rs. 350 prem.
Victoria Spinning Co.....	5,000	.....	Nominal.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Company ...	1500	.....	Rs. 350 Dis.
Grime Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company	1,100	.....	Rs. 350 do.
Manockjee Petty's Spinning and Weaving Co.	550	.....	Rs. 380 do.
Turretie Mill Company...	4,000	.....	Nominal.
Bombay United Spinning Company... ..	4,500	.....	do.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan	Nominal.
" Loan 1835-36	94
" Loan 1842-43	
" Loan 1854-55	
New Five Per Cent. Loan	104
Five and a Half Per Cent. Loan	111¾

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each.....	Rs. 10-4
Bank of England Notes.....	Nominal.
Spanish Dollars	Rs. 230 Nominal
Carolus.....	" 250 do.
Mexican Dollars.....	" 227 do.
German Crowns.....	" 213¼ do.
Five Franc Pieces.....	" 205
Sic Silver	" 106½ to 107
Gold Leaf	" 16-4 to 16-6

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool (Cotton) ready ....£2 10s.		0.1.	Nominal.
" (Seeds) .....£0 15s.		0d.	Do.
To London (Cotton) ready.....£2 5s.		0d.	Do.
" (Seeds).....£2 5s.		0.1.	Do.
To Hull	}	No offers.	
To China			
To Clyde			
To Calcutta	Rs. 9 to 10 per ton.		

PRICES CURRENT (AUGUST 5TH, 1862.)

COTTON at Colaba :		Per candy.
New Broach, ready	Rs.	390 to 392
New Surat	"	395 to 397
New Dholleras, and Bhownugger	"	403 to 405
New Oomrawtee	"	399 to 395
New Compta, ...	"	390 to 395
New Dharwar Sawginned	"	505 to 510
New Barsee, and Nuggar	"	375 to 380
New Veravul	"	370 to 372
Khandeish	"	360 to 365
New Puratuse	"	372 to 375
New Accota	"	400 to 405
New Mangalore	"	372 to 375
OPIUM—Malwa, Rs. 1,605 to 1,610.		
SEEDS—Linseed, Cashkish...at Rs.		7-6 to 7-7 per cwt.
Rapeseed, Guzerat.....	"	8 to 8-2 nominal.
Gingelly mixed (Black and White).....	"	32 to 33 nominal.
	"	37 to 38 nominal.
Niger (Nominal) ...	"	26 to 27

BANKS.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent. per annum.

On Deposits for 3 months certain 3 per cent per annum.
Do. " 6 " " 5 " "
Do. " 12 " " 6 " "

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London, at 6 months' sight 2s. 0d. per Rupee.

Ditto	at 4	ditto	1s. 11d.	do.
Ditto	at 3	ditto	1s. 11½d.	do.
Ditto	at 2	ditto	1s. 11¾d.	do.
Ditto	at 1	ditto	1s.1 11¾d.	do.
Ditto	sight	ditto	1s. 11¾d.	do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities 1per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest, or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by Sale, ½ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ½ per cent. Commission.

Hours of business.....10 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays.....10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

EDWIN HEYCOCK,
Bombay, 22nd May 1862. Manager.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA.

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding 50,000, repayable on demand. 2 per ct. per ann.
Fixed Deposits for 6 months ..... 4 do. do.
Ditto " 12 do..... 5 do. do.
Cheques paid, or Cash received, under Rs. 20.

CASH CREDITS.

On Government Securities ..... 5 per cent.
On other Securities ..... 6 do.

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London, at 6 months' sight.....2s. 0d. per Rupee

Ditto	3	ditto	1s. 11¾d.	do.
Ditto	2	ditto	1s. 11¾d.	do.
Ditto	1	ditto	1s. 11¾d.	do.
Ditto	on demand	.....	1s. 11¾d.	do.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities, ¼ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest, or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by sale ¼ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody, ¼ per cent commission.

Hours of business .....10 to 4 o'clock.
Saturdays.....10 to 1 do.

ROBERT ANGUS,
Bombay 30th May 1861. Manager

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank grants Drafts on London, and on Scotland and Ireland, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange :—

On London, at 6 months' sight	.....	2s.	0d.	per Rupee.
"	¼ do.	.....	1s.	11¾d. "
"	½ do.	.....	1s.	11½d. "
"	2 do.	.....	1s.	11¾d. "
"	1 do.	.....	1s.	11¾d. "
"	On demand	.....	1s.	11¾d. "
On Scotland	do.	.....	1s.	11¾d. "
On Ireland	do.	.....	1s.	11¾d. "
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe, Overland, at 1 day's sight			1s.	11¾d. "

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank also purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Canton, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, and Mauritius.

Bills collected at any of the above places at an uniform charge including postages, of one per cent.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Accounts..... 2 per cent.
On Deposits payable on demand, subject to a commission of ½ per cent. on amounts withdrawn 4 "
Deposits for 3 months ..... 4 "
Do. do. 6 ..... 5 "
Do. do. 12 do. ..... 6 "

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 on Deposits over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

No cheques paid or cash received under Rs. 20.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms :

If to be remitted in the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ½ per cent.

On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold, on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ½ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities and Shares ½ per cent.

R. D. PEEBLES,
Bombay, 1st May 1862. Acting Agent.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE CORPORATION grant Drafts on London on Demand, and at from one day to six months' sight, and Drafts on Scotland and Ireland on demand; also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, the Continent of Europe, New York, the West Indies, Australia, New Zealand, and the Cape of Good Hope.

The Current rates of Exchange are :

On London at 6 months' sight	.....	2s.	0d.	per Rupee.
"	4 do.	.....	1s.	11½d. do.
"	3 do.	.....	1s.	11¾d. do.
"	2 do.	.....	1s.	11¾d. do.
"	1 do.	.....	1s.	11¾d. do.
"	on demand	.....		
On Scotland	do.	.....	1s.	11¾d. do.
On Ireland	do.	.....		
On Paris, at 3 days' sight	.....		1s.	11¾d. do.
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe			1s.	11¾d. do.

No Drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on Demand.

Drafts are also granted on Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

The Corporation purchase or collect Bills payable in Europe or in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

DEPOSITS.

The Corporation receive Deposits on the following terms :—

Repayable on demand, in sums of Rs. 100 and upwards.....	2	per ct. per annum.
Do. in one sum, at 3 months' notice	3	" "
Do. do. 6 do.	4	" "
Do. do. 12 do.	5	" "

No interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000, nor on deposits over Rs. 50,000, *unless by special arrangement.*

REMITTANCE.

The Corporation undertake to remit money to Europe by each Overland Mail, free of charge.

Parties are requested to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to "*The Oriental Bank Corporation or Order*," and to state distinctly the name and address of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made, *(if to a Lady, her Christian name or names in full,)* and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

COMMISSION.

The rate of Commission charged by this Agency on the purchase or sale of Government Securities negotiable in Bombay, is ¼ per cent. on the amount invested or realised, and on the collection of Bills, one per cent. and Postage.

The Corporation take charge of Government Paper, Shares in the Bank of Bombay, and other local Stocks, free of all charges, and will draw Interests and Dividends on the same as they fall due, on the following terms :—

If to be remitted through the Corporation .....Without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ..... ¼ per cent.
On returning Government Paper out of safe custody ..... ¼ per cent.

Hours of business..... 10 to 4 o'clock.
Saturday ..... 10 to 1 do.

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

Messrs. Finlay and Co. will grant Drafts on the Corporation and negotiate Bills payable in London and Bombay.

Bombay, 1st May 1862.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

Head Office—No. 20, Threadneedle St., London.
Paid up Capital—£644,000.
London Bankers—{ The Bank of England / The City Bank.
Branches and Agencies
at
Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on THE CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz :—

6 months' sight (not under £50) at	2s.	0d.	per Rupee.
4 Do.	at 1s.	11¾d.	"
3 Do.	at 1s.	11¾d.	"
2 Do.	at 1s.	11¾d.	"
1 Do.	at 1s.	11¾d.	"
On demand (Head Office)	at 1s.	11¾d.	"

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows :—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 4 per cent.
Do. 6 do. 5 "
Do. 12 do. 6 "

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank's Agency undertakes to realise Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency without charge, for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on the City Bank, London.

All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China or order.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities ¼ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ¼ per cent. if the amounts be paid in India, if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up of Securities, deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Office hours 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.; Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

ANTHONY MORRISON,
May 2nd, 1862. Agent.

OPIUM MEMORANDUM for the Week ending Tuesday, 5th August 1862.

Years.	Transit.	Detail of Exports from 30th July to 5th Aug. 1862.	Balance.
1860-61	At Lahore.		
For 1860-61 ..... Chests.	Up to 29th July 1862.	Of the Season 1860-61.	318
1861-62 ..... "	From 30th July to 5th Aug. 1862.		3,069
	At Ahmedabad.		
For 1860-61 ..... Chests.	Up to 29th July 1862.	None.	145
1861-62 ..... "	From 30th July to 5th Aug. 1862.	Of the Season 1861-62.	20

Years.	Transit.	Exported by Sea.	Total.	Up to 29th July 1862.	From 30th July to 5th Aug. 1862.	Total Imported.	Lost on the Road.	Remained into Bombay.	Up to 29th July to 5th Aug. 1862.	From 30th July to 5th Aug. 1862.
1860-61	At Indore.									
For 1860-61 ..... Chests.	Up to 29th July 1862.		10,366	10,366	...	4,0624	16			
1861-62 ..... "	From 30th July to 5th Aug. 1862.		17,251	17,251	...					
	At Ahmedabad.									
For 1860-61 ..... Chests.	Up to 29th July 1862.		10,366	10,366	...	4,0624	16			
1861-62 ..... "	From 30th July to 5th Aug. 1862.		17,251	17,251	...					
	At Baroda.									
For 1860-61 ..... Chests.	Up to 29th July 1862.		40,624	21,000	...	*4,1624	23			
1861-62 ..... "	From 30th July to 5th Aug. 1862.		21,000							
	At Ahmedabad.									
For 1860-61 ..... Chests.	Up to 29th July 1862.		79	79	...	19½	...			
1861-62 ..... "	From 30th July to 5th Aug. 1862.		200	200	...					
	At Ahmedabad.									
For 1860-61 ..... Chests.	Up to 29th July 1862.		20,000	21,310	...	*4,1624	23			
1861-62 ..... "	From 30th July to 5th Aug. 1862.		1,310							

N.B.—The Opium Season runs from 1st October and ends with 30th September.

Bombay Custom House, 6th August 1862.

Acting Deputy Commissioner of Customs, Salt, and Opium, P. D.
C. J. DAVIES.
(Errors excepted)

SILVER.

The following Statement of the Silver received and coined in the Mints of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, in June 1862, is published for general information :—

Years.	Transit.	Calcutta.				Madras.				Bombay.			
		Bullion or Coin received during the month, valued in Rupees.		Ordered during the month to be Bullion.		Bullion or Coin received during the month, valued in Rupees.		Ordered during the month to be Bullion.		Bullion or Coin received during the month, valued in Rupees.		Ordered during the month to be Bullion.	
		Govt.	Merchts.	Govt.	Merchts.	Govt.	Merchts.	Govt.	Merchts.	Govt.	Merchts.	Govt.	Merchts.
1860-61	At Calcutta.												
For 1860-61 ..... Rupees.	Up to 24th July 1862.	...	20,000	...	43								
1861-62 ..... "	From 25th July to 5th Aug. 1862.	21,310											
	At Madras.												
For 1860-61 ..... Rupees.	Up to 24th July 1862.					85,023	2,21,974	6,13,144	...				
1861-62 ..... "	From 25th July to 5th Aug. 1862.												
	At Bombay.												
For 1860-61 ..... Rupees.	Up to 24th July 1862.									21,70,230	47,98,560		
1861-62 ..... "	From 25th July to 5th Aug. 1862.												
	Total.	...	20,000	...	43	85,023	2,21,974	6,13,144	...	21,70,230	47,98,560		
	Total.	21,310											
	To June 1862.		26,01,489			21,57,968							

Bombay Castle, 6th August 1862.

E. DRUMMOND,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

SHIPPING.

BOMBAY.

Arrivals.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	FROM
Aug. 6	Godavery	Perrad	Bourdeaux 6 May.
7	Johnstone Castle (s)..	Main	Persian Gulf and Kurrachee 4 Aug.
	Manchester (s)	McDonald ...	Surat 6 Aug.
	Inkerman.....	Grant	Liverpool 15 May.
	Herefordshire	Walker	London 27 April.
	Benares (s)	Wright	Suez 27 July Aden 1 August.
	Coromandel.....	Batt.....	Galle 1st August.

Departures.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	TO.
Aug. 7	Novelle Antoinette...	Morin	Havre.
	John Linn	Kavanagh ...	Liverpool.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per steamer *Johnstone Castle*, from Persian Gulf and Kurrachee.—Revd. Mr. Greswich; Mr. Kimjee Luchmedass and 18 deck.

Per steamer *Manchester*, from Surat.—Mr. Anderson and 29 natives.

Per ship *Inkerman*, from Liverpool.—Mrs. Grant, and 3 children and servant.

Per ship *Herefordshire*, from London.—Captain and Mrs. W. S. Jacob; Miss Jacob; Miss A. Jacob, and two Masters Jacob; Captain and Mrs. Ryan, 3rd Punjaub Cavalry; Captain L. H. Thomas, H. M.'s 91st Regiment; Dr. C. G. Irwin, H. M.'s 28th Regiment; Ensign A. R. Swindley, H. M.'s 28th Regiment; Ensign R. R. O'Grady, H. M.'s 44th Regiment; Mr. and Mrs. S. Mairs, and 3 children; Mr. W. Richardson; Mr. S. Dowe, and 2 sub.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

Per ship *Novelle Antoinette*, to Havre.—Mr. H. J. Edwards; Mr. A. H. Hall; Mr. J. G. Graig; Mr. M. Froster and Mr. W. Edwards.

Port Clearances.

The Ship *Crown Point*, I. N. Knapp, bound to New York obtained her Port Clearance yesterday.

Commenced Loading.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—
Ship *Egeria*, for Liverpool.
Steamer *Jeddo*, for Aden and Suez.
Steamer *Behar*, for Hongkong.
Ship *Thomas Mitchell*, for Liverpool.

IMPORT MANIFESTS.

From Liverpool.

Sir John Lawrence.—25 cases Yellow Metals, 94 bales Twists, 6 bales Canvas, 20 bales Yarn, 2 cases Velvet, 5 casks Galvanized Staples, 5 packages Stationery, 4 cases Smallware, 14 cases Muslin, 2,040 packages Copper, 1 case Cutlery, 9,598 packages Iron, 20 bales Linezes, 50 cases Loose Weights, 87 bales Woollens, 100 kegs Lead Shot, 12 cases Cotton, 3 bundles Pipe, 20 cases Cotton Goods, 1 case Leather, 73 packages Hardware, 5 cases Saddlery, 1 case Clocks, 14 casks White Lead, &c. &c.

Lancastrian.—1,500 tons Coals.

DAILY EXPORTS.

BOMBAY, THURSDAY, 7TH AUGUST 1862.

For London.

Istamboul.—50 pieces E. Teeth, 34 cwt. 1 qr. 6 lbs., Ralli Brothers; 119 trazels Coffee, 258 cwt., Fernandies; 100 packages Coffee, 126¼ cwt., Hirjee Bhimsy and Co.; 9 packages Coffee, 12 cwt. 3 qrs. 15 lbs., Dinshaw Dadabhoy Ghandy and Co.

Victory.—190 pieces E. Teeth, 11 cwt. 3 qrs. 21 lbs., 55 pieces Moye Teeth, 2 cwt. 1 qr. 12 lbs., Toolsidass Wagjee.

For Liverpool.

Egeria.—469 bags Linseed, 703¼ cwt., Dinshaw Manekjee.

Childwickbury.—550 bales Cotton, 1,925 cwt., Sewmoorty Annapoory.

Bucton Castle.—100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., M. Rogers and Co.

Golconda.—25 bales Cotton, 75 cwt., Luckumsy Rowjee.

Bates Family.—115 bales Wool, 345 cwt., Jeatha Pursotum; 80 bales Cotton, 280 cwt., Hormanjee Jamsetjee Sons and Co.; 150 bales Cotton, 525 cwt., Gocuidass Hirjee.

Thomas Mitchell.—500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., Govinda Hurry.

Forest Rights.—2 hhds. Sherry Wine, 99 I. gallons, Dirom Hunter and Co.

Golconda.—20 bales Cotton, 60 cwt., Ramjee Jeatha.

Lord Raglan.—259 bales Cotton, 906½ cwt., S. and N. Nanabhoy.

Contest.—45 bales Cotton, 157½ cwt., Morarjee Curson.

For Hongkong.

Steamer *Behar.*—10 chests M. Opium, 138 lbs. each, Chooneram Jesraz; 52 chests M. Opium, 138 lbs. each, Culliandass Nesserwanjee and Co.; 73 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, David Sassoon and Co.; 16 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Dorabjee Pestonjee; 9 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Goojee Sungany; 28 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Soorutram Roybun; 44 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Govindram Harbutram.

For Southampton.

Steamer *Jeddo.*—4 chests Cashmere Shawls, 89 pieces, Nundkeesoor Kunnaylall; 3 cases Cashmere Shawls, 46 pieces, Safedin Golam Hosen, 3 cases Cashmere Shawls, 47 pieces Muyadass Ramchunder; 6 cases Cashmere Shawls, 157 pieces, Sivenathroy Panalall; 2 cases Cashmere Shawls, 43 pieces, Mohundram Ramjus; 3 cases Cashmere Shawls, 46 pieces, Nundram Ramputtab; 10 cases Cashmere Shawls, 210 pieces, Ameerchund Curumchund.

For Woosung.

Steamer *Behar.*—11 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Gooljee Sungany.

For Calcutta.

Maria Gray.—12 cases Sulphur, 28 cwt., 1 box Camphor, 1½ cwt., Mooljee Ramjee; 100 chests Turpentine, 1,000 gallons Noorbhoy Dossajee.

For Singapore.

Steamer *Behar.*—1 case Uniforms, Ewart, Latham and Co.

For Shanghai.

Steamer *Behar.*—12 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Culliandass Jaeta.

BENGAL.

ARRIVALS.—July 27, Ship *Star of England*, Newell, from Liverpool, 1st April.
Ship *Sarah Palmer*, Reid, from Liverpool, 29th April.
Barque *Alice*, Colman, from Bombay 8th July.
Ships *Knight Errant* and *Beaun Dumbs* (particulars not received.)
Ship *Gertrude* (particulars not received.)
DEPARTURES.—Ships *Gertrude* and *Peveril of the Peak.*

MILITARY.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVAL.—AUGUST 7.

Wray, Major J., Staff Corps, from duty, from Poona.

DEPARTURE.—AUGUST 7.

Oldham, Lieut. G. W., Royal Engineers, on leave, to Poona.

GARRISON ORDERS.

BY BRIGADIER J. LIDDELL, C. B.

Bombay, Thursday, 7th August 1862.

The 18th Regt. N. I., the Officer for the Castle Guard to-morrow.

The 21st Regt. N. I., the Adjutant for the day.

1. A Special Committee, composed as follows, will assemble to-morrow at 11 A. M., at the Commissariat Stores to examine and report upon two consignments of Beer which were received from Poona, and passed by weekly Committees on the 18th June and 30th July, but have been objected to by the Pursers of H. M.'s steam vessels *Dalhousie* and *Berenice*.

President.—Captain Waddington, 23rd Regt. N. I. I.
Members.—One Subaltern from 23rd Regt. N. I. I., and Quarter Master 33rd Regt.

GENERAL ORDERS BY GOVERNMENT.

Bombay Castle, 2nd August 1862.

No. 447.—Mr. Assistant Commissary T. Donohoe, of the Public Works Department, is promoted, as a special case, to the rank of Deputy Commissary for long and faithful Services.

Bombay Castle, 6th August 1862.

No 455.—The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that, pending the opening of the Ghaut Lines of Rail, European Soldiers' wives and children shall, when moving under proper authority, be provided with free conveyance over the Bhore and Thull Ghauts.

No. 456.—Art. 3 of Separate G. O. C. "Transports" is cancelled, and in future passage-money to Regimental Officers entitled thereto proceeding to England round the Cape of Good Hope will be granted as follows :—

Field Officers	Rs. 1,500
Captains, Paymasters, and Surgeons	" 1,250
Subalterns, Assistant Surgeons, and Quartermasters, if Commissioned Officers	" 1,100

No. 457.—The following extract, paragraph 11 of a Despatch from the Secretary of State for India, No. 86, dated 2nd July 1862, is published for general information :—

"Para. 11. When an Officer is granted permission to return to his duty by a particular ship, it is equivalent to granting him an extension of leave until the arrival of that ship in India.

No. 458.—The following General Order by His Excellency the Governor General of India in Council, No. 894, of 9th July 1862, is republished :—

"Under the authority of the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for India, the designation of Deputy Assistant Adjutant General of Division is abolished, and all Officers now holding such appointments will at once be styled Assistant Adjutants General of Division.

Officers of the rank of Captain will, equally with Field Officers, be considered eligible for the appointment of Assistant Adjutant General of Division.

This Order is applicable to the three Presidencies.

(Signed) H. W. NORMAN, Lieut. Colonel,
Secretary to the Government of India."

W. L. MEREWETHER, Major,
Acting Secretary to Government.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjt. Genl.'s Office, Head Quarters, Poona, 6th August 1862.

Referring to G. O. C. No. 816 of the 2nd instant, warning Separate General Orders.
Section Ammunition.
Embarkation and disembarkation of troops.
Duties on board ship.
the 22nd and 29th or 2nd Beloech Regiments Native Infantry for service in China, the particular attention of the Officers Commanding is called to the Regulations marginally noted; also to the regulations respecting Family Payments and Remittances, which are to be strictly adhered to, and all arrangements finally completed before embarkation.

For the charge of the Families each Regiment will form a Depôt the 22nd at Ahmedaugger under an experienced European Officer, and the 29th or 2nd Beloech Regiment at Hyderabad under a steady Native Officer to be attached to the 27th Regiment N. I.

General Officers Commanding Divisions will direct to be detained with the Depots a suitable party for the protection of the families aged and weakly men being selected for this duty. The Recruits and Elder Recruit Boys will accompany the Regiments.

The above Regiments will be entitled to the usual Foreign service allowance while on duty in China.

The Officers of the Staff Corps and of the General List now present and doing duty with the 22nd Regiment will accompany the Regiment.

With a view to obviate the necessity of attaching copies of the Proceedings of Committees to the abstracts for compensation for the clearance of provisions and to dispense also with much useless clerical labour, the Commander-in-Chief directs that copy of station orders fixing the rate of compensation for clearance of Provisions be furnished by station authorities to the Examiners Pay Department monthly for guidance.

Barrack Serjeant Ramsay has passed the colloquial examination in Hindoostanee.

The following appointments are made :—

Captain A. G. Plomer, Staff Corps, to be Fort Adjutant at Asseerghur, vice Moyle who vacates on promotion to Major.

Brevet Major T. E. Gordon, Staff Corps, to be Staff Officer at Ahmednuggur, vice Scott proceeding with his Regiment to China.

Lieut. A. Fergusson, 2nd European Regiment Light Infantry, to be Staff Officer at Sholapoor.

Lieut. R. T. Thompson, H. M.'s 56th Regiment, to be Adjutant to the General Depot.

Referring to G. G. O. No. 446 of the 29th ultimo the officers of the late 2nd and 3rd European Regiments who have elected for local service will remain attached to the 106th and 109th Regiments pending final orders for their disposal.

Those holding Regimental appointments will retain them until relieved.

The leave of absence granted to Lieut. Colonel Gell in G. O. C. No. 694 of the 11th June dates from the 31st May instead of from the 1st June as therein stated.

NAVAL.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

GENERAL ORDERS BY GOVERNMENT.

Bombay Castle, 4th August 1862.

No. 117.—Lieut. A. A. Cookson is allowed a furlough to Europe from the 20th June last, on medical certificate.

No. 118.—Lieut. F. C. R. Carpendale returned to duty on the 23rd July 1862, with the permission of H. M.'s principal Secretary of State for India.

No. 119.—Mr. J. D. Budd, Mate, returned to duty on the 18th ultimo, with the permission of H. M.'s Principal Secretary of State for India.

No. 120.—Mr. F. L. Seaton, Mate, Indian Navy, returned to duty on the 18th July 1862, with the permission of H. M.'s Principal Secretary of State for India.

No. 131 of.—The following temporary arrangement is confirmed :—

Lieut. Philbrick, of the *Ajdaha*, to be employed on detached duty in fitting out the *Prince Arthur* for sea, from the 10th June 1862, pending sanction to her establishment.

No. 122.—The following temporary arrangements and appointments are confirmed :—

By the Commander-in-Chief of the Indian Navy.

Lieut. W. M. Pengelley, of the *Ajdaha*, to the command of the *Coldstream*, from the 23rd June 1862, vice Lieut. Edwards, relieved.

The undermentioned Officers to reside on shore, at the Naval Sanitarium, for the benefit of their health :—

Mr. M. Chapman, Midshipman, of the *Elphinstone*, from the 2nd May 1862.

Mr. W. Marshall, Mate, of the *Euphrates*, from the 26th June 1862.

The undermentioned Officer and Warrant Officers, proceeding on duty from Bombay to Madras, to be accommodated on board the Steamer *Orissa*, from the 14th June 1862 :—

Assistant Surgeon Fergusson, and Servant.
Mr. T. W. Wetsted, 3rd Class Carpenter.
Mr. J. G. Robinson, 1st Class Gunner.
Mr. G. Seaman, 1st Class Boatswain.

Aden Squadron Order.

Dr. Davidson, Superintendent Medical Department, Aden, to afford medical aid to the Officers and Crew of the *Zenobia*, from the 2nd to 6th and from the 10th to 18th May 1862, vice Assistant Surgeon Taylor proceeded to Bombay.

Bombay Castle, 6th August 1862.

No. 123.—The following temporary arrangements and appointments are confirmed :—

By the Commander-in-Chief of the I. N.

Mr. E. S Litchfield, Purser, having returned from England, to resume his appointment as Chief Clerk in the Civil Branch of the Commander-in-Chief's Office and Clerk of the Check, on the 9th July 1862, vice Mr. Johnstone, Purser, transferred to the *Ajdaha*.

Indus Flotilla Order.

The undermentioned Officer and Engineers of the Indus Flotilla, proceeding on duty from Kurrachee to Bombay, to be accommodated on board the Steamer *Governor Higginson* from 24th to 26th June 1862 :—

Mr. Shaw, 1st Class 2nd Master.
Mr. Mercer, 1st Class Engineer.
Mr. Wiseman, 1st Class Engineer.
Mr. Waterfield, 1st Class Engineer.
Mr. Bateman, 3rd Class Engineer.
Mr. Hussem Meyah, Native Engineer.

No. 124.—The following temporary arrangements and appointments are confirmed :—

By the Commander in Chief of the I. N.

Consequent upon Mr. Johnstone, Assistant Indian Naval Storekeeper, having proceeded to Europe, on leave, on the 27th June 1862, the following arrangements were made on that date :—

Mr. C. Christian, Deputy Assistant Commissary, to act as Assistant Indian Naval Storekeeper, in the Coal Branch.

Senior Sub-Conductor C. Jaca to act as Conductor, vice Mr. Christian.

Mr. James Ash, Probationary Pilot in the Department of the Master Attendant and Conservator of this Port, to be 3rd Class Pilot, from the 20th June 1862, to fill an existing vacancy.

Mr. M. B. Willi

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

Mr. Laing has published a reply to Sir C. Wood's recent despatch, in which he indicates his resignation.

Sir Charles Wood made his financial statement on the 17th July. He referred at great length to to the differences between himself and Mr. Laing.

The defeat of General M'Clellan before Richmond has been confirmed. The Federals have been driven from their position to a distance of seventeen miles, with a loss of 12,000 prisoners, the whole of their siege guns, and large supplies. The fighting continued seven days. Great losses on both sides. The siege of Charleston has been abandoned.

An understanding, or alliance, has been entered into between France and Russia for the settlement of several questions affecting Europe and the East. A meeting is to take place in September between the Emperor, the Czar, and the King of Prussia.

A provisional government has been formed in Mexico, with a view to the establishment of a monarchy under European protection. No change has taken place in the position of the French troops.

The following names appear in the obituary of the week :—

In her Majesty's Indian Army : Colonel T. P. Walsh, Retired List, Madras Army—Major T. Jenkins, Retired List, Madras Army—Major-General James Manson, Bengal Infantry.

It is probable that the sitting of Parliament will be prolonged in consequence of the increasing distress in Lancashire.

An amendment on the Fortifications Bill, to reduce the sum asked for from £1,200,000 to £800,000, has been negatived in the House of Commons by a majority of 48.

A speech by Garibaldi reflecting on the Emperor of the French has occasioned much excitement in Italy. The government has seized the papers that published it, and dismissed the Prefect who took part in the meeting.

The House of Representatives at Washington has passed the Tariff Bill.

Resolutions have been adopted by the Manchester Chamber of Commerce opposed to Government interference with regard to the supply of cotton from India.

The declaration of prizes at the International Exhibition has taken place, in the presence of numerous foreign princes and ambassadors, her Majesty's Ministers, and a brilliant assemblage of distinguished persons.

General Cialdini is said to be appointed to the embassy from Italy to St. Petersburg to open diplomatic relations.

A bill for a formal declaration of negro emancipation has been brought forward by the Dutch government, and has passed the second Chamber.

The Grand Duchess Constantine has been delivered of a son at Warsaw.

The War Minister of Prussia has demanded an extraordinary credit for the foundation of a fleet.

The Austrian government has announced its intention to enter the Zollverein. Prussia has entered it.

Prince Louis of Hesse and the Princess Alice made their entry into Darmstadt on the 12th July. It is expected that a great German National Assembly will be convened in Frankfort in September.

Mr. H. Burra, Bombay Civil Service, has been permitted to resign.

Mr. Wynn, Conservative, has been returned for Montgomeryshire.

There is some talk of a visit to be paid by the Prince of Wales to Russia.

The colonelcy of the 27th Regiment has been given to Major-General Sir Thomas S. Pratt.

Mr. Juland Danvers's Report on Indian Railways for 1861-62 has been published.

The freedom of the city of London has been bestowed on Mr. Peabody.

The rifle match between England and Scotland has been won by England, by a majority of 166 points.

A great fire has taken place in the Westminster-road, and destroyed a factory and some shops.

Mr. Bird has been elected coroner for West Middlesex.

The Chilian government are about to send a plenipotentiary to Mexico for the purpose of mediating between the Republic and the European Powers.

An English company has obtained the concession for railways in the Island of Sardinia.

FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 18.

Bank and Mercantile Bills on Calcutta and Madras, 60 days' sight, 1s. 11¾d. to 2s. ; 30 days' 1s. 11¾d. to 2s. 0¼d. Bombay, 2s. 0d. to 2s. 0¼d.

Five per Cent. Rupee Paper, 103⅜ ; Ditto Five-and-a-half, 110¼.

Indian Five per Cents., 108¼.

Consols for Money, 92⅞ to 93 ; Ditto, Account, August 7, 93, 93⅛.

Bank of England rate of discount, 2½ per cent.

Money Market continues very easy.

English Funds have lately improved.

Produce Markets quiet. *Tea* dull. *Silk* steady. The *Indigo* sales concluded on the 14th ; 3,000 chests sold at 3d. to 6d., decline for ordinary *Sugar* has rallied 6d. per cwt. *Rice* firm. *Saltpetre* quiet. *Jute* has sold lower. *Cutch* in more demand. *Shellac* steady.

Coffee.—Plantation Ceylon, middling, 83s. to 86s. 6d. good middling, 87s. to 88s. ; fine middling 90s. to 93s. per cwt. Market steady.

Linseed sells at 65s. for Calcutta, and Bombay at 69s. ; *Rapeseed* quoted at 75s. for Guzerat, and Calcutta at 68s. on the spot and 63s. for arrival.

Cocoanut Oil firm at £53 10s. for Ceylon, and £54 15s. to £55 for Cochin.

Liverpool Cotton.—Fair New Orleans, 19½d. per lb. ; fair Broach, 14½d. ; fair Dhollera, 13⅝d. per lb. Market opens quiet to-day.

Manchester Market.—Grey shirtings, 40-inch, 7lbs., 10s. 9d. per piece 8½lbs., 12s. 6d. Madapollams, 32-inch, 3lbs., 4s. 6d. Mule twist No. 40 good seconds, 19d. to 19½d. per lb. Market firm, but little doing.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

(From the Home News, July 18.)

We stopped the press last week to give insertion to a telegram announcing the signal defeat of the Northern troops, under M'Clellan, before Richmond, and their pursuit by the Confederates across the Chickahominy. Some particulars have since reached us, but the policy of suppression and severe control of the press exercised by the Federal government, renders it difficult to obtain either full or accurate information.

It appears that the Confederates, reinforced by "Stonewall" Jackson, attacked the right wing of M'Clellan's army, and after a sanguinary conflict drove them across the Chickahominy, and compelled them to fall back behind their left wing on the James River, which they found sheltered under cover of their gunboats. Previously to this formidable attack, the Confederates had been in the habit of harassing the Federal troops, who were working upon roads and bridges, by incessant skirmishes and assaults, generally opening upon them in the evenings. That the Federals were spirit-broken by these constant interruptions, and by being kept under arms for days together, to be prepared for attacks which might come nobody could tell when, or from what quarter, and, above all, by the procrastination which has marked the councils of their general, may be inferred from the completeness and rapidity of their flight on this occasion. General M'Clellan, indeed, has endeavoured to make capital out of his calamities, by declaring that, even if he had not been forced to retire from his lines, he would have done so for military reasons ; thus trying to convert an absolute defeat into a strategic movement. But that this view of the situation is got up for the nonce is obvious from the fact that in his previous despatch, received only a few days before, he had taken credit for having advanced into the swamp within so short a distance of Richmond as to lay the place, so to speak, at his mercy. If it was good generalship to take up that position, it could not be also good generalship to abandon it in the face of the enemy.

The details of the engagement, or rather of the series of flying engagements, between the two armies, terminating in the complete route of the Federals, are still held back ; nor are we likely to obtain all the facts until the South shall have been heard. Not only has the Federal government prohibited the press from publishing reports of these transactions, but it has gone the length of fabricating false statements for immediate use. Enough, however, has transpired, even through Northern channels, to show that the army of M'Clellan has suffered a reverse of the most serious character.

The fighting is stated to have been carried on without cessation for seven days, during which time M'Clellan must have been executing a Parthian manœuvre, for he covered no less than seventeen miles on his retreat. The beaten general says that his forces were not worsted in any conflict, that they could not be driven from the field, that the rebels, on the contrary, were repulsed with heavy slaughter, and that his own loss was only one gun and one waggon. On the other hand it is asserted, we apprehend with a nearer approach to truth, that the losses, doubtless, on both sides, were enormous, the estimates varying from 10,000 to 30,000, and that the Confederates have captured 12,000 prisoners, the whole of M'Clellan's siege guns, and supplies sufficient to last the whole army for three months. All this looks probable, granting something for that spirit of exaggeration which, more or less, pervades all American reports. That M'Clellan has irretrievably lost the position in front of Richmond for which he has been labouring so long and so craftily, that he has sacrificed a vast amount of treasure and human life without having gained a solitary advantage of any kind, and that no effort to reinforce him, under the existing conditions of the war, can enable him to recover either his recent ground or his early *prestige*, is manifest to the world. This great victory of the Confederates may have even a still wider influence, and prove the turning point of the war. The last step of adversity, says the Arabian proverb, is the first step of prosperity ; and perhaps the time is at hand when mediation may be possible. The people of the North certainly have not yet betrayed any tokens of surrender. The President has called for a fresh levy of 300,000 men, and, notwithstanding the alarm which has been ill-concealed amongst men of business, the work of taxation and of ruinous import duties has been prosecuted with unrelaxed animation.

But it is not all brag and glitter in the north. The campaign against Charleston has been abandoned, James Island evacuated, and General Benham, who made the late disastrous attack without orders, is to be tried by court-martial. The deplorable condition of the Shenandoah Valley, where the ripening crops are perishing for lack of harvesters, is specially unfavourable to the Federal troops ; and the armies of Fremont, Banks, and M'Dowell have been consolidated into one under the command of General Pope. Fremont has resigned in consequence. The boast of General Pope that he had taken 10,000 prisoners has been flatly contradicted by General Beauregard ; and General Butler has been directed to discontinue all further correspondence with foreign diplomatic agents. Out of these items may be gathered significant indications of a coming change which, whatever it may be, cannot make matters worse than they are.

THE most interesting piece of European news is an alliance, or understanding, which has been entered into between France and Russia for the settlement of certain questions that have of late given much trouble to the world. The state of the Christians in the East is one of these questions ; the affairs of Italy supply another ; and the dispute between Demark and the German Powers is third. That France and Russia, differing essentially as they have done hitherto upon some of these points, should now be able to come to a satisfactory agreement about them would be very gratifying if it were not calculated to excite uneasy speculations. When Sovereigns put their crowned heads together, "peoples" naturally feel a little alarm. A meeting between the Czar, the Emperor of the French, and the King of Prussia, is to take place some time in September, at Toplitz, Baden, or Cologne. Some say that the Emperor of the French has initiated this scheme, with a view to a more widely extended development of the principles of free trade ; while others maintain that territorial designs are at the bottom of it, and that it will bring about changes which cannot be expounded without the help of a new map of Europe. It would be idle to add anything to these speculations. We have no means of estimating their value ; and have no suggestion to offer, one way or the other, beyond that which will present itself to every one's mind, that the leagues of Sovereigns in this age are not quite such formidable combinations as they used to be.

The movement towards German unity may be regarded as a step in the other direction, and, by a remarkable coincidence, comes to a head about the same time as the proposed gathering of rulers, the great German National Assembly having also settled upon September as the time of their meeting at Frankfort. Austria has prepared herself for this convention by announcing her intention of adopting the tariffs and the organisation of the Zollverein—a measure the importance of which, at this moment, to Germany in general, and to Austria in particular, cannot be overrated.

No intelligence of importance has been received from Mexico. The French troops remain in the position they had taken up at the date of the previous accounts, and their health is reported good. A provisional government of five persons has been formed in the city of Mexico, for the purpose of promoting the establishment of a monarchy under European protection. This singular movement requires more elucidation than the journals supply. Nobody seems to know anything about the constitution of this provisional government, the source of its authority, or the persons by whom it is composed. That a committee, clothing itself with the assumption of popular representation, should spring up in Mexico is nothing surprising ; but before its operations can be entitled even to the honours of current record its title to consideration must be vouched by credentials of some sort.

The distress deepens in the North ; and it is not improbable that the necessity of going to Parliament for further powers, or for the purpose of communicating such extraordinary measures as Government may find it necessary to adopt with a view to the alleviation of the sufferings of the people, may prolong the session into the beginning of next month. If the fine weather which has at last smiled upon us should continue for the next month or six weeks, good hopes are entertained of the harvest, notwithstanding the mischief that has already been done by the late heavy and continuous rains. In any event, subscriptions are being entered into in all parts of the country for the aid of the operatives, now working half-tides, or thrown out of employment altogether. Their patient endurance throughout this trying crisis has won for them universal sympathy and respect.

The culminating glory of the International exhibition was accomplished last week, upon the occasion of the Distribution of Prizes. The day was a special day, full of sun without being oppressed by heat, light cool winds, and no rain. The Interior of the Horticultural Gardens presented a scene of enchantment, upon grounds laid out in the choicest Italian taste, such as Boccaccio would have delighted in ; the Interior of the Exhibition building was embellished with the flags of all nations, and looked a hundred times gayer than ever ; bands were dropped about so thickly, French, German, Swiss, Egyptian, English, that wherever you went on literally stepped in music, and to complete the charm there as the Viceroy of Egypt, surrounded by his gorgeous staff, several European princes, and endless roll of foreign and domestic ministers and persons of rank and eminence from all parts of the world, and the most remarkable display of beauty that has been collected. England at any time within the recollection of that celebrated individual, the oldest inhabitant.

LONDON CORRESPONDENCE.

LONDON, 18*th July* 1862.

SIR CHARLES WOOD made his annual statement on Indian Finance, taking at the same time the usual cursory survey of Indian affairs generally which accompanies it, last night, and for once in a way it seemed as if an Indian debate was not likely to come off in a House of thirty or forty members and liable to a count out, the public outside being utterly indifferent all the while.

At six o'clock when the house met, there was a large attendance of members and the lobbies crammed with expectants for admission. As soon as the doors were opened the galleries were filled, and a buz of expectancy pervaded every part of the House. It was easy to account for all this. There is an improved public interest in Indian affairs certainly, but that was of too slight a character to account for the special excitement shown on the present occasion. Alas ! it was all owing to the infusion of a personal element in the conduct of the affairs of our greatest dependency, it was but a sort of repetition on a small scale of the memorable business four years ago, about the Oude Proclamation and Lord Ellenborough's imprudently and prematurely published despatch, which immolated him, as a not very dissimilar act of rebellion, very properly caused the sacrifice of Sir Charles Trevelyan two years afterwards.

Sir Charles Wood and Mr. Laing were at loggerheads on certain points on Indian Finance, the discussion of these had assumed a personal aspect as soon as the public were cognisant of them. Mr. Laing had published a memorandum in his own defence couched in sharp, defiant terms in reply to Sir Charles Wood's bitter despatch to the Government of India, dated 9th June, which was only just put into the hands of members : they like a *row* occasionally, and so there was a pretty full House eager to hear what Sir Charles Wood would say in answer to it.

For a full hour and a half in a speech of two and a half hours duration was Sir Charles occupied with this matter, proceeding in the driest dullest manner through wearying details amid a dead silence in the House, and without the encouragement of a single, "hear, hear." It was felt, however, that his reply was complete, the House subsequently endorsed the views of the Indian Secretary in his difference with Mr. Laing, and began to thin rapidly when he proceeded to general and more interesting subjects, and there can be no doubt that the statement was received favorably, and that it gave very general satisfaction.

The conversational debate which followed was dull without showing much knowledge. A Member of the House, an Ex-Madras Collector, Mr. Smollett, bids fair to be a *character* in the House on Indian subjects, but he is not likely to enlighten it greatly by his judgment and his Indian experience. It is men like Mr. Smollett who have done much mischief by prejudicing the minds of the statesmen at home against old Indians, by using such knowledge as they have to carp at every thing, and run down every thing that does not harmonize with the hobbies they ride. The special object of Mr. Smollett's dislike is Sir Arthur Cotton with his Road and Irrigation and Godavery Navigation schemes. Now we all know as well as Mr. Smollett, that Sir Arthur is an enthusiast that is utterly wrong in his calculations about large profits from the schemes he has so long advocated. But for all that, Sir Arthur's earnest advocacy of public works and schemes for the development of Indian resources have done more for the accomplishment of his great work, than any contemporary he has in the Indian public service. Better a thousand times a single enthusiast like Cotton than a world of wiseacres like the Ex-Collector of Coringa. As regards the disputes between the Home and the Indian Governments on the questions of Finance, and the "Conditions of India question" generally, as dealt with by Sir Charles Wood in his speech last night, these subjects are too extensive and important to be discussed in an off-hand way, and will doubtless receive more deliberate treatment at your hands "in due course."

The absorbing subject of interest here at present is the Great American Question which since the 10th instant, has almost swallowed up every other subject, notwithstanding the round of fêtes and festivities of the most unusual character, we are dissipating in—"*in this here London*," at the present moment. Thoughtful, watchful, well-informed observers of a quiet character, were after the most careful consideration of the position, dreading a mishap to the Federal Army laying next thing to seige to Richmond, the Confederate Capital.

On the afternoon of the 10th instant, we received telegraphic news of several days fighting between the two armies, ending, according to the carefully worded telegrams of the North (from which quarter exclusively our news comes) in the retreat of McClellan's army "for strategic purposes" as we were ostentatiously informed. What that meant we had no difficulty in guessing, it meant defeat of the Federal Army, so in England all parties concluded at the moment, and all intelligence since received, only but too truly confirms the opinion. The defeat of the Federals, however, would appear to be of a more disastrous character than was at first imagined.

There is a steamer telegraphed today from Queenstown, the *Glasgow*, which left New York on the fifth instant, (but which must bring telegrams some days later if the news causing so much excitement, is at all reliable, as we had before telegrams to the *seventh* instant), bringing word that the Federals are so straitened that McClellan had proposed to surrender conditionally, which the others had refused, and that the Federal Army was making the best of its way to *Fortress Munroe*, which really means let us get to *sea, and our fleet as fast as we can*. What a result after all the boasting we have had ! However, it would be vain to speculate on intelligence so imperfect, and which, while your correspondent writes has *not appeared in print in any paper*, the *Times*, or otherwise, though no doubt you will have it by this mail in the evening papers. The news is likely to be true enough, but what effect it will have on the ultimate fortunes of the war, or whether it will bring peace nearer, the obscure individual now writing would rather not say.

The President Lincoln has asked for 300,000 more men to carry on the war, but whether this call may not partake of the style of Owen Glendower's call for "Spirits from the Vasty Deep" remains to be seen !

The distress in the manufacturing districts is now so serious, that it is believed Parliament will provide by granting power for a *rate in aid* before it adjourns, and the session is not likely to close before the end of the month.

The proceedings in Parliament for the last fortnight have not been without interest. The eternal business of our defences and fortifications lead to a most unfortunate duel of the verbal sort between the Premier and Mr. Cobden, which showed a complete rupture so far as the latter is concerned. Mr. Cobden was so *sore* on the substance of the Premier's reply, that he took the opportunity of reopening the subject on a debate on China Affairs just as inopportune.

In these debates the Premier had the ear of the House, but a few evenings afterwards when the Delhi and Kirtch Prize Money questions incidentally turned up, the delay and shuffling in the settlement caused by Governmental departments, so incensed the House, that it would hardly accord the Premier a hearing, for having so long kept our brave soldiers and seamen out of the money they had so bravely earned, by the insufferable delays of the officials concerned. The Government has had a sharp lesson, and it is to be hoped it will profit thereby.

Besides this "untoward event," Government has had a surprise and been defeated on Wednesday last on a genuine Landlords Bill. The Game Preserving Bill introduced and summarily passed in the Lords, but which most people fancied had small chance in the Commons. Notwithstanding the success of the second reading it is not believed the bill can pass for it is objectionable on so many grounds that the evil it is intended to remedy is likely to be increased by causing others of a more serious and objectionable character.

The annual matches of the Rifle Association have passed off this year with great éclat. The shooting was considered superior to that of any previous year, and there was much excitement about some of the matches. The Queen's Prize this year was carried off by a Volunteer belonging to the oldest corps in existence, "The Victoria Rifles." The Lords beat the Commons, in the match between "The Houses," and in the grand match between Scotland and England, the Scots have sustained as great a defeat, in a civil, friendly way, as they did at Flodden, from their Southern kinsmen ! The prizes were disiributed on Monday last at the Crystal Palace, when Lord Palmerston presided, and acquitted himself in his usual free and easy, and yet effective way.

The Pacha of Egypt is still amongst us, and if he has not received hospitality at the hands of Royalty, he has yet been right royally feasted by the English people. There was a grand entertainment given to him at the Mansion House, then he was feasted and honored at Liverpool and Manchester in a way, which he says, he is unable adequately to acknowledge, and which he is good enough, and polite enough to say far exceeded his deserts. He is full of thankfulness for the good will shown him everywhere.

The French Minister of Finance, Mr. Rouher, was feasted at Willes' Rooms, by the Free Traders for his effective aid in settling the French treaty, and beginning a course of open commerce in his own country with this and other nations. His speech (made in French) was excellent, and the affair passed off admirably.

"The Exhibition" begins now to pall upon us, but the attendance keeps up though it is not what was looked for, and does not quite keep pace with the numbers in 1851. There was a grand day for the awarding of the prizes, &c., on Friday last, and we fancy this will be the last ceremonial of any consequence connected with it.

The interminable *Yelverton* business, has had a fresh interest given to it, by the promulgation of the Scotch Court, regarding the alleged Scotch marriage. The judgment of Lord Ardmillan on the subject is a masterly statement of the whole case, and has been the subject of much comment and discussion, with a clear disposition, on the part of the public everywhere, to acquesce in its justice. The trumpery sentimentalism of the Irish proceedings has been swept aside like cob-webs, and the clear-searching analysis of the case in all its nakedness by the Northern Judge compels one, however painfully, to subscribe to his bitter conclusion that though the infamous "defender" is perfectly inexcusable in his conduct, yet as regards the lady, she was "no victim to insidious acts, she was not deceived. She fell with her own consent."

There is much in Foreign affairs of great interest to glance at, but at the end of such a long letter *au revoir*.

(From another Correspondent.)

LONDON, 18*th July*.

INDIAN FINANCE divides our attention with the disasters of General McClellan. The House of Commons was occupied to a late hour last night with the discussion of the sudden quarrel, which has sprung up like a hurricane of your latitudes, between Sir Charles Wood and Mr. Laing. I send you the Parliamentary papers, including Mr. Laing's Memorandum, which was laid on the table yesterday. On the merits of the controversy, it would ill become me to offer an opinion to you. But I cannot conceal my conviction that Mr. Laing is getting rather hard usage.

The House was not crowded. After Sir Charles Wood's speech, not more than forty members remained in their places, and when he rose to reply the committee had shwindled to thirty. Not one of the leading members of the opposition spoke, and at eight o'clock the only person present on the front Bench was Mr. Disraeli, who alternated the study of the physiognomy of an Oriental, dight in gorgeous turban of scarlet and gold who sat in the Ambassador's gallery, with an accurate and conscientious survey of the arch of his own instep. Is this want of interest in the topic ? By no means. A row between two ministers, in which one charges the other with systematically wrong estimates, and the other replies by insisting on his colleagues ignorance of the simplest principles of finance—ought to be a *bonne bouche* to opposition even at the fag-end of the most monotonous of sessions. But the question has come on so suddenly that no one has had time to study it. Every one, even Lord Stanley, has forgotten India, as a lawyer in the full tide of practise forgets last year's briefs. And though Sir Charles Wood is by no means popular, and would be, if he were not a Cabinet Minister, reckoned one of the stupidest, prosiest, and most pragmatical bores in the House, still there is the disposition to give him credit for painstaking accuracy in a matter, which, it is probable, not twenty out of the 654 members will take the trouble to understand. And so a meritorious public servant, who has really done great work during his Indian period of office, work which is appreciated where it is best understood, is likely to have his credit filched away, because he has run counter to the notions of the dryest old tape worm in Downing Street. It is indeed, every one feels, very much a question of Downing Street or rather of the new Westminster Hotel where the destinies of India are at present decided, and whither the present Proconsuls of the Presidencies are expected to keep their attention fixed far more servilely than was ever desired at old Leadedhall Street.

To night Mr. Lindsay is to bring on the question of the recognition of the Southern States—but I venture to predict there will be no result. This Government, anxious as it is for cotton, is still more anxious to avoid an American war—and mad, as it may appear, there is little doubt that the North would readily rush into a war with England, if that Power led the way in recognizing the independence of the Confederate States. Unfortunately, the Canadian Parliament has shown an indisposition to take the proper precautions for the defence of its frontier, and this also proves to be an unexpected source of embarrassment—for the exertions made by both Provinces at the time of the arrest of Messrs. Mason and Slidell were the theme of universal praise in this country. So it is however. The Canadian Parliament has since defeated one ministry on its proposed Militia Bill, and the new ministry has prorogued Parliament for the year without taking any action whatever in the matter of defending the frontier. Now the question, so far as this country is concerned, comes to this—would the recognition of the Southern Confederay enable us to get last year's cotton crop before Christmas ? To this, it seems to me that the answer is perfectly simple. It would not. General McClellan may be annihilated on the banks of the James River. General Halleck may be surrounded and starved in the West. General Beauregard may march into Washington before the leaves are dusk in the fall. But the North nevertheless commands the seas—and the blockades of a Belligerent port is binding on other Powers, whether that Belligerent be a rebel province or a recognized State. With their present naval resources, with their full possession of the great Cotton Port, New Orleans, I think there cannot be a doubt that not one ounce more of Cotton would reach Europe, in consequence of the recognition of the South. Unless, as I have said, England went to war with the North forthwith, and so broke the blockade for ever. But England is not prepared to do this, though there is nothing in the world that her cordial allies are more anxious about. Whatever amount of truth there may be in the rumours of a Russo-French alliance, to which Prussia and Italy are also said to be parties, there can, I think, be little doubt that England and France are at present two and not one. In the affairs of Mexico it is said the Emperor feels exceedingly indignant at his isolation—not the less that Mexico was a *point d' appui* from which England, France, and Spain might have beneficially acted on the States. The rather menacing tone however of Lord Palmerston's late speeches on the Fortifications question leads thoughtful men to suppose that France is at least intriguing with Russia, and almost necessarily therefore, in a direction antagonistic to British interests—while the recognition of Italy by Russia and Prussia is claimed and treated in the Italian Parliament as a triumph of French diplomacy ; and at the same time the last correspondence of Lord Russell and Mr. Thouvenel concerning the occupation of Rome is almost angry in its tone. Every one here feels that Diplomacy is at present in action throughout Europe to an extent and for ends, which are hardly yet apparent ever on the surface—and that here again, England has abundant reason to be wary of embroiling herself in a war beyond the Atlantic.

The consequent distress, however, in England this winter, will exceed anything that has been endured in the three Kingdoms since the period of the Irish Famine.

General McClellan's last mishap may be described in a sentence. He has suffered such a reverse as the allies would have sustained had they been driven back on their transports from Inkerman. He has lost the entire line that he occupied, stretching across the promontory between York and James Rivers. He has lost his siege train. The enemy are on every side, except the sea, between him and Washington. His army is cooped in the most pestilential spot of a most unhealthy district. It is not easy to see what he can do except take to his ships—for to advance on Richmond again with the relics of his army, at this stage of the summer, would of course be even greater madness than to let them lie and rot in the marshes. The lowest estimates reckon that in the week's fighting, he lost not less than 15,000 men—but others double the number, and the Confederates declare they have 12,000 prisoners, and three month's provisions. President Lincoln, nowise disheartened however, calls for 300,000 men, and is apparently ready to go on with the war, until in the end he and Jeff Davis are themselves "catawampoorly chawed up."

Among the Prize Medals granted at the International Exhibition, you will be pleased to hear that one was allotted to Colonel Kennedy for the conspicuous excellence of his Railway Bridges, on the Bombay and Baroda line—models of which formed one of the principal attractions of the Engineering Department.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(From the Home News, July 18.)

LAST night Sir Charles Wood made his promised statement on Indian Finance, which had been postponed for a fews days to give Mr. Laing time to put in an answer to the charges brought against him in the despatch of the 9th June. In a previous column we have given a summary of Mr. Laing's answer ; and last night's proceedings in Parliament will be found fully reported in our accompanying Supplement.

The case made out by the Secretary of State, while it unquestionably establishes the fact of the two clerical blunders which balance each other in Mr. Laing's budget, leaves the main results very much as it was set forth by Mr. Laing himself. Mr. Laing maintains that the Indian revenue for 1861-62, presents a surplus ; Sir Charles Wood says that India never was in so prosperous a condition, and that the revenue for 1861-63 affords solid assurance of a surplus. They would actually agree upon this question—which is the only substantial question at issue—if they only agreed upon the mode of making up their accounts. But they make up their accounts differently. Mr. Laing includes the repayment of advances made during the China war in the income of the year, and excludes from the expenditure the loss by exchange on railway payments. Sir Charles Wood asserts that this method of compiling public accounts is fallacious ; that extraordinary payments should not be included in the ordinary tables of revenue, and that losses by way of exchange should be treated as charges upon the revenue. Mr. Laing replies that it has been the invariable custom of English Chancellors of the Exchequer to include extraordinary payments in the current income, just as extraordinary expenses are included in the current expenditure, and he cites recent and remarkable illustrations of the fact ; and he denies *in toto* that the alleged loss by exchange upon the rupee is properly a loss at all. A careful perusal of Mr. Laing's explanations and the discussion of last night will show that much more has been made of the "errors" in the Indian budget than a candid examination of the facts will warrant ; and that whether we adopt Mr. Laing's view of the principles upon which the revenue tables of India should be compiled—which are sanctioned by the practice of Mr. Gladstone, Sir G C Lewis and the late Mr. Wilson—or the principles laid down by Sir Charles Wood, it is quite certain that the financial situation of India has improved within the last year and a half beyond all expectation, and that the country is mainly indebted for this improvement to the labours of Mr. Laing. It is, therefore, greatly to be deplored that Sir Charles Wood should have treated Mr. Laing as if he had betrayed a total unfitness for the high office in which he had worked with such credit to himself and advantage to the empire ; instead of regarding the difference between them as that which it really was—a difference of system. Mr. Laing may have been wrong, although we are far from thinking that he was ; but if so, it was not an error of ignorance or neglect, but a deliberate method of procedure sanctioned by the highest example, and consequently entitled to consideration at the hands of the Secretary of State. The public censure pronounced upon Mr. Laing by Sir Charles Wood, a censure in which the whole Government of India is included by implication, has left that gentleman no alternative but to resign his office. "I cannot serve under a Minister," writes Mr. Laing with befitting dignity, "who views a material part of that policy [the policy of Lord Canning's administration] so differently, as to think that it calls for public censure and disavowal." The effect of these unhappy dissensions will not be to strengthen our moral influence in India, nor, we fear, to heighten the popularity of the Indian Minister at home.

HOME NEWS OFFICE, *Friday Afternoon, 3 o'clock.*

IMPORTANT NEWS FROM AMERICA.

The following important intelligence, telegraphed from Queenstown, was posted up this morning at Lloyd's and in the Jerusalem Coffee-houses :—

The Glasgow steamer, which left New York on July 5, brings private news received by letter just before sailing, and which a correspondent believes to be reliable, to the effect that the Federal army was retreating to Fortress Monroe. M'Clellan was on board the gunboat Galina, after having proposed a conditional surrender, which others refused, declining any capitulation.

Later in the day the following announcement was added to the above :—

Generals Lee and Jackson in rear of Federals—Price opposite to Lee—refused any terms. Goodman and Niel (Federals) arrived wounded at Fortress Monroe. They report M'Call and Reynolds in hands of the Confederates.

We have no confirmation of this news from any other quarter ; and some doubt is thrown upon its credit by the fact that intelligence, which will be found in our previous columns, from New York of two days later date makes no allusion to the circumstances here stated. They may, nevertheless, have been known in New York on the 7th, but suppressed by the government.

THE INDIAN BUDGET.—MR. LAING.

SIR C. WOOD [July 10] said it might be for the convenience of the House if he now stated that he proposed to postpone the Indian financial statement to the 17th. Some further documents had been received from India since he gave notice of bringing it on on the 14th, which it was proper the Indian Council should have time to consider before that statement was made.

Mr. Vansittart inquired whether the right hon. gentleman would produce Mr. Laing's answer to the despatch of the 23rd of June, that was his defence to the charges brought against him ?

Sir C. WOOD—It was precisely in order to enable Mr. Laing to give such explanation as he might think necessary that he suggested the postponement.

Sir S. NORTHCOTE—But will the information be laid before the House ?

Sir C. WOOD—Yes, so far as I know. I have informed Mr. Laing that I have no objection to his making such explanations as he may think necessary, and there is no objection, so far as I know, to its being moved for and laid upon the table of the House.

MR. LAING'S REPLY TO SIR C. WOOD.

MR. LAING has published a "Minute on Indian Finance, with reference to Alleged Mistakes in the Budget of India." It is a reply to Sir Charles Wood's charges against him. Passing over generalities in the despatch of the Secretary for India, Mr. Laing says that while he differs from the late Mr. Wilson in regard to much of his policy as to currency and new taxation, yet he has to acknowledge his obligations to that gentleman, who sacrificed his life in endeavouring to assimilate the principles of Indian budgets to those of English budgets. He states the main allegation against himself thus :—

The material point is whether, with the improved machinery which has been brought to bear on the accounts and estimates of India for the last year, we are still so much in the dark as to have made mistakes of upwards of £1,000,000 in our figures, and to have remitted taxes on the faith of a surplus, when we really had a deficit. This charge is based entirely on the mode of dealing with two items in the home charges viz., the so-called "Loss by Railway Exchange," and the refund of China advances. . . . It is said that with the materials before us, showing that a charge of £458,333 for a loss of railway exchange had to be provided for, we omitted to do so ; and that we took credit for £529,446 for advances made during the China war, which we were equally unwarranted in doing by the figures furnished to us, thus coverting a real surplus of only £440,914 into an apparent one of £1,428,693 ; on the faith of which we remitted taxes to the amount of £725,000, and proposed an increased expenditure of £526,453 on roads and education.

For these alleged mistakes Mr. Laing declares that he holds himself responsible. As to the loss on railway exchange, he says it is simply a question of the way in which accounts are kept, and not a real charge on revenue, requiring money to meet it. The difference is obvious :—

If, by paying 1s. 10d. (per rupee), the shareholder got a guarantee on 2s., this would be exactly equivalent to raising a loan in Bombay at 9 per Cent. Stock at 200, and there would be a real loss of 10 per cent. ; though, even in this case, what financier ever proposed to treat as a charge on the revenue of the year the discount at which a loan was raised, and to impose taxes to meet it ? He simply raises so much more nominal capital if the state of the market does not permit him to place his stock at par. But my case is much stronger, for there is no real loss ; the shareholder's guarantee is on the 1s. 10d., which he actually pays and no more ; and the sole practical effect is that the capital originally provided turns out to be rather too small, and more new capital has to be provided.

Tested in all ways there is no loss, and therefore the charge is groundless. Mr. Laing sums up this part of the matter thus :—

I entirely accept the definition of the Secretary of State, that "the first and most imperative duty in dealing with the finances of any country is to form as correct an estimate of the income and expenditure as possible ;" but I maintain that this rule applies to understating as well as overstating the real position. I am content to abide by the judgment of any man who understands mercantile accounts, whether if such a charge as this which I am accused of omitting, had been included by any body of directors in the revenue account of a company, for the sake of diminishing its dividend, they would not have been accused of cooking the accounts in order to depreciate the property ; and I will go further, and ask whether it is seriously meant that in the existing state of things in Lancashire, and with every day raising up a protected interest in India, it would have been right to retain the extra 5 per cent. of import duties on manufactures, in order to meet this nominal charge, which is of almost precisely the same amount as the sum the revenue loses by the remission of these duties.

Mr. Laing proceeds :—

The next question relates to the credit taken for £529,446, shown by the home estimates to be receivable in 1862-3 from the Imperial Government, in repayment of advances in India on account of the China expedition. The Secretary of State says, "It is contrary to the first principles of account to treat sums so repaid as part of the income of the year." I must confess my surprise at such a statement, from one who has filled the office of Chancellor of the Exchequer in England.

Was Mr. Gladstone ignorant of "the first principles of account," when he included in the miscellaneous receipts of 1860 upwards of £1,000,000 of money, repaid by Spain for advances made more than 20 years before ? or Sir G. C. Lewis, when for two years after the Crimean war, he allowed these receipts to be swelled by the sale of old stores that had been paid for partly by loans during the war ? Or again, was Mr. Wilson, after five years' experience as Secretary to the Treasury, ignorant of the A B C of accounts, when he made a precisely similar deduction in 1860 ?

A budget may be framed on two principles—either that of including all current payments and receipts of the year, or of taking the ordinary payments and receipts only, and bringing all extraordinary items into a supplementary budget. The latter principle is that adopted in France, but the former has been the universal practice in England ; and it is the preferable one, as it leaves less scope for self-delusion in ignoring real expenses, because they are not in the ordinary budget.

Mr. Laing says he cannot understand on what principle extraordinary expenses are to be included as a charge, and extraordinary receipts excluded as a revenue. He included both. On the expenditure side of his estimate there were two extraordinary charges—one of £230,000 for a telegraph through Persia, and £259,000 for a new India-office and new store warehouses. He goes on to say :—

Again one of the gravest charges against me is, that I did not in the budget of 1861-2 provide by taxes for an estimate made at home, of £215,000 to be spent in the year on the new India-office. It appears to me that I require no more conclusive answer or defence than the accounts now submitted to Parliament by the Secretary of State himself ; from which it appears that in point of fact only £11,950 was so expended, whilst £78,833 was received on this account from the sale of the old East India House. Is it contended that I should have been justified in urging Lord Canning to incur the risk (or rather certainty) of great oppression and discontent, by imposing the license tax, in order to meet what I considered a nominal charge ? Can I require any further confirmation of my opinion that it would prove (for that year) a nominal charge, than the accounts above referred to showing at the end of the year no deficiency, but a credit balance of £66,933 ?

Nor is this all. A later despatch received with the cash balance statement for 1862-63, states the sum requires to be remitted to the home Government from India for the year at £3,700,000 ; whilst I with the aid of the Accountant-General acting on the estimates previously sent us, and on our own knowledge of the probable railway and deposit transactions of the year, had made it £3,727,732, at which figure I stated it in the budget.

The fact is, that however opinions may vary in speculative arguments as to the mode of stating accounts, when we come to actual transactions like remittances and cash balances, a touchstone is applied which brings everything down to the region of fact.

The Secretary of State says that I have a deficit, not because I am short of cash and ask for assistance, but because he argues that certain items of account ought to be entered differently. When it comes to remittances he does not ask me to remit money which he does not want ; all question of the railway exchange disappears, and the fact remains that after paying all charges upon me in India for two successive years, and remitting all that the Secretary of State asks for to meet charges in England (irrespective of railway construction, which is charged to capital account), I should find myself with a large increase of cash balances if I did not voluntarily part with a portion of it, by remitting taxes and promoting public works and education. And this result is obtained without resorting to any loan during the period, except one which, as the

EUROPEANS :	
Cholera	1
Other diseases	6
INDO-EUROPEANS :	
Cholera	1
Fever	0
Other diseases	2
HINDOOS :	
Cholera	18
Small-pox	1
Fever	74
Other diseases	85
MUSSULMANS :	
Cholera	2
Small-pox	0
Fever	27
Other diseases	25
PARSEES :	
Cholera	1
Fever	2
Other diseases	9
JEWS :	
Cholera	0
Other diseases	1
NATIVE-CHRISTIANS :	
Cholera	2
Other diseases	11
NEGRO-AFRICANS :	
Cholera	0
Other diseases	3
UNKNOWN RACE :	
Cholera	0
Other diseases	1

SUMMARY OF CHIEF DISEASES.

	deaths.	mean.
Small-pox	1	1
Cholera	25	14
Measles	0	1
Fever	110	128
Nervous system	16	10
Respiratory system	22	21
Vascular system	0	0
Alimentary system	54	45
Cachexy	35	23

WE hear that the Government of India has sanctioned the increase of the salary of Mr. Impey, the Post Master General of the Bombay Presidency, from Rs. 1,500, on which he was exceptionally appointed, to the full emolument of the post, namely Rs. 2,000.—*Englishman, July* 28.

SAD IF TRUE.—We learn from the *Bombay Gazette* that the amount already subscribed towards the Lancashire Relief Fund falls considerably short of £10,000. An appeal is made to the community, and especially the Native portion of it with a view to a further remittance. Our contemporary forms an erroneous estimate of the Native character, if he really looks to them for aid. With a few exceptions, the money subscribed has been given by Europeans. We were not among those who looked for any hearty response from the Native community to the appeal made for assistance. We argued that a people who could permit their own countrymen to starve in thousands, refusing to succour them, were unlikely to have any sympathy for Englishmen. They are at least consistent in this respect, that they will help neither the black nor the white man in their need. It is their privilege and their inclination to feel no touch of charity for the rest of mankind.—*Harkaru, July* 28.

PAYMASTER SCALES IS CASHIERED.—We never felt that the Court Martial could have any other result. Discipline could not be maintained for a day if officers were allowed on any pretext to address such insubordinate letters to their superiors. It would have been much more sensible and much more manly if the officers who supposed themselves to be aggrieved by Colonel Crawley's conduct, had, instead of making Captain Smales their cat's-paw, addressed a proper complaint to the Commander-in-Chief. Due attention would have been given to their representations, certainly; and redress, if the case required it. Whether Lieutenant Colonel Crawley be well suited to command the 6th Inniskillings is another question, which it will rest with the Horse Guards to decide. We venture to predict that an option will be given that officer of either selling out or retiring upon half pay.—*Mofussilite, August* 1.

WEATHER REPORT.

7th August 1862.

BROACH.—S. W. light. Ther. 80.
BULSAR.—Cloudy S. W. light.
CANNANORE.—Cloudy S. W.
GALLE.—Strong westerly winds and heavy rain. Ther. 78.
GOA.—Cloudy and much rain.
KOLAPORE.—Partial clouds S. W. light.
MADRAS.—S. W. fine. Ther. 83.
PAUMBEN.—Cloudy. Ther. 85.
SURAT.—Rainy. W. moderate.

BOMBAY POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

FORT POLICE OFFICE.—THURSDAY, AUG. 7TH.

(BEFORE W. CRAWFORD, ESQ.)

FORGERY, A BUNGLING ATTEMPT.—Manoel Francis Pereira *alias* D. Gomes, was charged with forgery, in having altered a cheque on the Bombay Bank for Rs. 40 to Rs. 4,000. The alteration was effected in a very bungling manner. The amount written in the body of the cheque being forty hundred instead of four thousand; and Garrison "*Serjeant*" instead of Garrison "*Surgeon.*" The cheque ran as follows :—

No. 202,102. 4th August 1862.

Bank of Bombay

Pay Acting Garrison Serjeant or bearer Rupees forty hundred.

W. GRAY, Major,

Rs. 4,000 : P. T. for Dopy. Comary. Genl.

Major Gray on being sworn said,—I am officiating for the Deputy Commissary General. This cheque No. 202,102, (produced) dated 2nd instant was drawn by me on that date payable to the Acting Garrison Surgeon and drawn on the Bank of Bombay for forty rupees and signed W. Gray for Deputy Commissary General. It has been altered from the 2nd to the 4th August, and the word Surgeon has been altered to "Serjeant," and to the words forty rupees have been added the word hundred, increasing the amount to Rs. 4,000, and the figures 4,000 have been substituted for 40. These alterations of words and figures have been made since I gave the cheque from my office. It was handed to the prisoner by the head clerk of my office. Prisoner is a compounder attached to the Garrison Hospital, and was sent as usual by the Garrison Surgeon to receive the pay of the Hospital Establishment. The prisoner presented the cheque for payment as I learn from Mr. Blair of the Bombay Bank on the 4th August.

His Worship postponed the further hearing of the case until Monday next and remanded the prisoner to jail.

THE MURDER CASE.—Ismail bin Ahmed was placed at the bar again on the charge of murder, when the following evidence was taken.

Bappoo Suddajee, Police Naique No. 644 said,—I do night duty in the Chuckla. About two o'clock on the morning of Saturday last I heard a cry of "marra! mara!!" (beaten, beaten,) from a window on the front floor of the house of the deceased, it was a woman's voice. Another police sepoy and I finding the front door closed knocked at it. There were two or three women within when the door was opened. I went upstairs, and in the dewankhana, at the top of the stairs, I saw the deceased at the door of Imambee. The deceased was lying at the door breathing a little. I saw the deceased bleeding on the right and left breasts. I asked him who had struck him, when he said in a very low voice "an Arab." I then went to the bottom of the landing and stood there to prevent the murderer escaping that way. I left my companion above together with another sepoy. By order of the Duffadar I went into the back gully, outside the wall of the compound of a banian. The Duffadar was sitting on the top of the wall with a lantern in his hand, and he pointed out the prisoner to me, he (the prisoner) was sitting behind a pirvy door. One of the doors of the privy had been removed from the hinges, and was put against the wall, and behind that door was concealed the prisoner. Other sepoys assisted me in seizing him; he was quite naked, and was bleeding from a cut on the top of his head. We took the prisoner to the road.

Cross-examined by the prisoner.—I did not strike you with my club on the head.

Police Duffadar Balajee Sunkrajee No. 19, was then examined and in substance gave the same evidence as that given by him before the Coroner.

The case was again postponed at two o'clock until this day Friday.

CAPTAIN SMALES' CASE.—Captain Smales was in attendance at two o'clock precisely.

Mr. Dunbar, instructed by the crown Solicitor, for the prosecution.

Mr. Scoble, instructed by Mr. Sangster, appeared for the accused.

Mr. Scoble begged to intimate to his learned friend that he had been misinstructed, on the previous day, when he said that the defendant had pleaded poverty at Mhow and that he had borrowed money of some of the non-commissioned officers there. When the proper time came he (Mr. Scoble) would be prepared with full explanations of the whole transaction.

Mr. Dunbar said that his learned friend's remarks were uncalled for. He was in a condition to prove that money had been borrowed from non-commissioned officers, and that it had not been repaid.

Mr. Malone was again called and examined by Mr. Dunbar, he said,—I inferred that the note to countermand the seat he had taken in the mail cart to Chalisgaum. Captain Smales requested me to go to the pay office and make or prepare a rough statement of the account. He remarked that he did not want a very elaborate statement; and said when it is ready, send it up and I will look over it. I mentioned the amount of money that had been drawn in July and the amount that had been advanced to the troops for that month likewise, and the balance that appeared to stand against Captain Smales. I cannot state, on oath, the amount that I then stated. When I mentioned the amount he said that nothing could be done until outstanding bills had been paid. I went home directly and Serjeant Bennett was then preparing the statement, I desired him to make all the haste he could as I required it immediately. In a very few minutes the statement was finished. I then took it up to Colonel Prior's house, on arriving there, I showed the statement to him. In consequence of what he stated we went together to Captain Smales' house. When we arrived there we where informed that he had left some few minutes before for Bombay. About half an hour had elapsed in the interval. Colonel Prior had just received a second note from the defendant before I arrived there. Colonel Prior read the contents of the note to me. The note had been evidently recently written as the ink was wet. This is the note, now produced. [Mr. Dunbar here read the note.] Another note was received from Captain Smales by Colonel Prior, which he received before the other one just put in [Mr. Dunbar read this note also.) I went to General Farrel's house where Colonel Crawley was staying and reported to him what had occurred. When Captain Smales left Mhow on the 21st July there was enough money to his debit to meet the disbursements for the remaining portion of the month of July, and the officers pay for the whole of that month. The money to meet the disbursement was procured from the divisional pay office upon emergent requisition. Before Captain Smales left he did not hand over money to me. In consequence of the defendant having left Mhow it became necessary to raise money elsewhere to meet the disbursements of the Regiment. The money was procured on emergent requisitions. The officers private accounts was settled on the 12th of July, on that day the money for mess and wine was recovered from the officers. I should think that the mess bills ought to have been paid on that day. I received instructions from the defendant not to pay them on that day. This is the letter from defendant (reads).

The 18th of the month had been fixed for the settlement of the officers accounts and the payment of mess bills, but had been altered and were ordered by Colonel Crawley to be settled on the 12th. In consequence of the letter of Captain Smales those mess bills were ordered to stand over till the 18th. They, however, were not paid on that day in consequence of the receipt of a letter from the defendant (reads the letter.) Neither on the 12th or the 18th did the defendant hand me over any money to pay those bills. This is another note (put in) that I received from Captain Smales in reference to some money that was required by an officer commanding a troop. Captain Smales said that it could not be done until the abstract was adjusted and returned. In the month of July I received on the 1st 2,500 Rs. from the divisional paymaster, I then took it in my gharry and handed it over to Captain Smales. On the 5th I received 17,500 Rs. which was taken in like manner to Captain Smales' house and handed over to him. On the 11th 8,187-1-5 was received that was handed over to Captain Smales likewise. In addition to those sums the balance standing against Captain Smales on previous accounts was Rupees 13,370-10-9 which stood against him on 31st may 1862. The amount of cost I received from the defendant in July was Rs. 23,000.

In addition on the 11th July, I received from Captain Smales a balance of Rs. 326-1-8 making a total of Rs. 23,326-1-8. I produce an account which I made out showing the amount of public money supposed to be in the hands of the defendant. It shows a balance debit of Rs. 24,891-12-8.

Mr. Dunbar said that amount would be nearer the figure that he charged Captain Smales with misappropriating.

Witness continued.—In the month of July Captain Smales was charged with Rs. 33,000 also with a debt of Rs. 13,370-11-7 that debt was deducted from the 33,000 Rs. then add on to that amount Rs. 8,168-13-4 for compensation for clothing, amount of Cavalry equipments Rs. 194-9-4, conservancy bill for May Rs. 224, keeping forage account and binding books Rs. 51-10-8, Cheque from Paymaster, Poona division of the Army, Rs. 8-12. These make a total of Rs. 28,187-1-5 of money received by the defendant. To cash received from the divisional paymaster in July Rs. 33,000, the whole was not paid in cash, only Rs. 19,629-4-5, the balance standing to the debit of defendant was Rs. 13,370-11-7 at the divisional pay office on 31st of May. When the advances were made in July the debt standing on the abstract on 31st May was recovered from the July advances. The second item on the debit side is Rs. 3,078-14-8 being cash in hand for mess and wine. Captain Smales received a greater portion of this money on the 12th July, that is the sum referred to in the note handed in previously. The third item is for mess and band subscription for Captain Curtis and Lieutenant Bennett Rs. 50-9-7, this money was recovered from these officers on their proceeding on leave on the 15th July. That money should have been paid over to the Presidents of the mess and band. The fourth item is cash in hands of defendant to credit of the public Rs. 88-7-0, this money was handed in by the Quartermaster as the proceeds of a sale of cast stores. The next item is balances of Troop pay list Rs. 14-10-4. This is money due to the troops or adjusting the pay list. The sixth item is cash due to Quarterm aster for keeping forage account Rs. 80. The Quartermaster receives Rs. 40 a month for keeping these accounts, this amount is for the months of May and June, this money was received by the defendant and not paid to the Quarter Master. The seventh item is credits of officers for the month of June Rs. 639-11-9. Colonel Prior has a credit of Rs. 514-11-7, Lieutenant Symons Rs. 125-0-2, which makes up the amount. The next is cash in hand necessaries fund Rs. 1,600-2-3. This is money recovered by the defendant from the troops for necessaries issued from the Quarter Master's store. The next is cash in hand of defendant to the credit of the clothing fund Rs. 158-5-1. This is money paid by the Master tailor for clothing materials drawn from the Regimental store. The next item is money, cash in hand of defendant to credit of 3 per cent. fund Rs. 34-5-4. This money arises from the profit of 3 per cent. levied above cost price on necessaries sold to the men of the Regiment.

Mr. Dunbar applied to His Worship to call upon the defendant to put in two securities of Rs. 10,000 each besides his own security. Matters had very much changed since the amount of bail had been agreed upon, and instead of the deficiency being 16,000 Rs. it was now stated to be upwards of 24,000. Therefore, knowing the facilities that the defendant had for leaving Bombay he (the learned counsel) thought that His Worship would be justified in calling upon the defendant to put security himself for 20,000 Rs. and two securities in the amount of 10,000 Rs. each.

Mr. Scoble said that he was not at all surprised at the application after the statement of Mr. Dunbar. However he did not see that there was any reason why His Worship should depart from the ordinary course in the present case. His Worship had expressed himself satisfied with the defendant's personal security. There was nothing to show that Captain Smales had any intention of leaving Bombay. It was, the learned gentleman said, an attempted tyranny on the part of the Government as it was well known that even if the defendant wanted to go away, that he was not in a condition to effect his purpose. Mr. Scoble added that His Worship's love of fair play would not allow him to grant the application of the learned counsel for the prosecution. It must be remembered that the law held every man to be innocent until he was proved to be guilty. He submitted that there was no reason made out why the amount of bail should be altered.

Mr. Dunbar still pressed his application.

His Worship after briefly reviewing the facts of the case decided that the bail should not be altered.

The case was then again postponed and will be resumed again this day at two o'clock.

LAW.

SUPREME COURT.—PLEA SIDE.

List of Causes for trial this day.

26 Lallobhoy Ramdass, trading, &c. *vs.* Dewjee Variah. (Patt heard.)

27 James Mackenzie Maclean and another *vs.* David Sassoon and others.

29 Visram Ambadass *vs.* Mungesh Pandoorung.

30 Nowrojee Merwanjee *vs.* Ramchunder Dada Naik.

31 Ghellabhoy Pudumsey and others *vs.* Mahanundram Ranyeedass.

COURT OF SMALL CAUSES.

Thursday, 7th August 1862.

(BEFORE N. SPENCER, ESQ.)

Mowjee Heerjee vs. Ameerchund Becherdass.

Mr. Barton appeared for the plaintiff.

Dr. Reid for the defendant.

The summons stated that the plaintiff in consequence of a certain false charge preferred against him by defendant on the 12th day of April 1862 of stealing certain opium was detained in the custody of the Police from half-past eight o'clock at night of the said 12th April till the afternoon of the 14th of the same month, when he was released on bail; and also for that the plaintiff in consequence of a false charge preferred against him by the defendant before the Senior Magistrate of Police of stealing certain opium was from time to time obliged to attend before the said Magistrate from the 22nd of April to the 21st of May 1862, when the said charge was dismissed as against plaintiff whereby, he, besides the above false imprisonment complained of, was also kept away from his business and sustained damages to the extent of Rs. 500.

Mr. Barton opened the case by stating that this was an action for malicious prosecution for which the plaintiff charged damages to the amount of Rs. 500. There were no doubt robbers, high or low, connected with the robbery of the opium, but plaintiff was not one of them. Plaintiff was taken in custody, dragged before the Magistrate, prosecuted for robbery of opium, and eventually acquitted of the charge. The facts of the case were these. On the 12th April last information was filed before the Senior Magistrate charging plaintiff and three others with stealing opium, a search warrant was issued, and nothing was found in plaintiff's house. Plaintiff remained in durance vile from 12th April to 21st May by the wrongful act of the defendant, and the charge as against him was dismissed on the latter day. The learned counsel then referred to the law of malicious prosecution which says, "The essential ground of the action for a malicious prosecution is, that a legal prosecution was carried *without a probable* cause, whence damage has ensued to the plaintiff. This allegation of the want of probable cause must be substantively and expressly proved, and cannot be implied. From the want of probable cause, malice may be and most commonly is implied; the knowledge of the defendant is also implied." Mr. Barton observed that the *onus probandi* lay on the defendant to rebut malice, since malice would be implied unless he proved he had probable and reasonable cause to keep the plaintiff in custody.

Dr. Reid objected to the summons on the ground that no cause of action was stated on the face of them. The summons described the action to be for false imprisonment, whereas the opening statement of plaintiff's counsel presented a case of malicious prosecution. Referring to the law on the subject, the learned counsel cited an authority shewing that there is no similitude or analogy between an action of trespass or false imprisonment and an action for malicious prosecution: the former lies for the defendant's having done that which upon the stating of it is manifestly illegal; the latter kind of action is for a prosecution which, upon the stating of it, is manifestly legal. Two supposed causes of action had been stated: one of them was false imprisonment, and the learned counsel denied there was false imprisonment since an information had been filed and the magistrate in the exercise of his discretion had granted the warrant for the apprehension of the plaintiff; the other was malicious prosecution, but the summons alleged no such cause. The learned counsel relied upon the information in defence, and remarked that the defendant was not responsible for the remanding of the case from time to time by the magistrate.

Mr. Barton.—Any person who puts the law into motion and does thereby wrong another person is responsible for his act.

Dr. Reid.—Not unless he does it maliciously. There is no malice alleged on the face of the summons.

Mr. Barton.—I admit the legal distinction between an action for false imprisonment and one for malicious prosecution cited by Dr. Reid, and ask your Honor to amend the summons by altering it for malicious prosecution.

The case was accordingly postponed until Thursday next for the amendment of the summons, the plantiff paying the costs of the day to the defendant.

SUDDER COURT.

THE following cases are set down for hearing in the Sudder Court on Friday the 8th August 1862 :—

Regular Appeal No. 2 of 1860.—Ahmednuggur—Trimbuckrao Mahadeo deceased his widow and heir Anpoorunbaee, *vs.* Koober Munohur deceased his son and heir Wamnajee.

Special Appeal No. 1 of 1861.—Konkun—Krishnarao Govind *alias* Bapoo Bhoway his Mooktiar Narayen Babajee, *vs.* Govind Trimbuck, Gungadhur bhut bin Govindpunt and Gunesh bhut bin Kasinath bhut.

Special Appeal No. 37 of 1861.—Poona Collectorate—Luxuman bin Mulharjee, *vs.* Ramchunder Luxumon Deshmook.

Special Appeal No. 38 of 1861.—Khandesh Judge—Trimbuck Narayen and Moro sons of Nilkunt, *vs.* Gopal Vyasrao.

Special Appeal No. 41 of 1861.—Konkun—Hyder Khan wullud Hamed Khan, *vs.* Allee Khan wullud Soojut Khan.

Special Appeal No. 42 of 1861.—Colaba Sub-Collectorate—Naro Bullal Dhamunkur, *vs.* Shaik Ibrahim deceased his son and heir Shaik Allee.

INDIAN.

POONA.

WE regret to learn that owing to the high prices of grain in various parts of the city, disturbances have been occasioned, and we daresay the authorities are quite strong enough to prevent any rapacious rascal to escape with nothing worse than a ducking. It is however necessary that law and order should be maintained, and we would therefore advice the Poonaites not to be pugnacious.—*Deccan Herald, August* 6.

THE Left Wing of Her Majesty's 25th Regiment Native Light Infantry left for Ahmednuggur on Monday morning to relieve Her Majesty's 22nd Regiment Native Infantry, which is under orders to embark for China, and relieve the 5th Regiment Native Light Infantry. On its arrival the latter regiment will be stationed at Poona and will relieve the right wing of the 25th Regiment.—*Id.*

OUR attention has been called to the great inconvenience experienced by Military escorts proceeding to Bombay during the monsoons. It appears that it is customary to despatch all details by the evening trains, and consequently they have to proceed over the Ghauts during the night. Should it happen to rain during their journey, irrespective of the possibility of their taking a wrong direction in the dark, and being precipitated over one of the numerous precipices, they also run the risk of being carried off their feet and swept away by some torrent which has forced a passage across their route, and through which they have to wade (as in some instances lately) up to their waists. They have also to take their clothes off on arriving at Campoolie, and after wringing the water out, to put them on again, and then sit in damp clothing until they arrive at Bombay, where, if they do not happen to possess sufficient means to defray their own buggy hire to Colaba, they have to march a distance of some three miles before the slightest refreshment, or even a change of clothing, and perhaps their baggage may be detained until the arrival of the next train when they have to borrow from the men of the storage corps; and in the case of escorts proceeding with prisoners, or other details, they do not take any baggage with them, as they most likely will return on the following day, except some unlooked for circumstance or duty should detain them. The same inconvenience and risk attends them on their return. Surely it cannot be expected a poor soldier can be expected to pay four annas for a cup of coffee at the refreshment room of a railway station, much less is he able to defray the expenses of a gharry over these dangerous ghauts, and as for his obtaining a glass of liquor, except some kind hearted passengers should take compassion on him) it is out of the question. It also may happen that one of the party may be taken sick or so totally exhausted, as to be unable to march; how much persuasion does it take to move the heart of one of these railway officials to obtain the necessary carriage for him, and how often is it refused, and the man may be suffering for months afterwards in hospital from the effects of this wet and fatiguing march. True, soldiers are provided with great coats, but how long will a man be able to march with one of these completely saturated with rain, and what risk does he run of being late to meet the train in due time at the next station? We have brought these facts thus publicly to notice, trusting they will receive due attention from the authorities, and that the evils complained of will be speedily remedied, as independent of the unnecessary knocking up of the soldier, there is also the almost irreparable injury sustained by his arms and accoutrements, especially when it is considered how easily the new Rifle, now used in the service, is damaged, and how unnecessary exposure to wet or damp weather in actual warfare is prohibited by the Regulations.—*Id.*

PROFESSOR DRAPER delivered his first Lecture, on How to Teach Arithmetic, on Saturday afternoon, to a large audience, composed chiefly of teachers and students. The lecturer began by noticing the importance of arithmetic, both as an introduction to other parts of mathematics, and in the daily business of life; yet the subject, he said, was too much neglected, and often very badly taught, he did not mean in this country especially. The Royal Commissioners appointed to enquire into and report on the State of Popular Education in England, he said, mentioned arithmetic as one of the subjects in which the children of the elementary schools were sadly deficient; it was found that they were puzzled with any question which involved the least knowledge of a principle, and the arithmetic they learned at school was thus of little use to them. In 1859, Mr. Brookfield, one of her Majesty's Inspectors of Schools, put the following question to the children of the *first classes* in 53 schools :—"What is the cost of five dozen eggs at five for two-pence?" and only 256 out of 1344 children, or 19 per cent., answered the question. But these schools, it must be remembered, are not of the same standing as the Poona College School, and the Central School at Bombay; they correspond rather to the vernacular schools. The lecturer pointed out how arithmetic should be taught; it should be taught so as to make the pupil think and reason, and in such a way, that he might know what he was about: it was sufficient to give him a rule, and let him bring out the answer without well knowing why it was the answer, or how it came. If arithmetic was properly taught, arithmetical questions would generally call for the exercise of the reasoning, as well as the calculating faculty. To instance this, the Lecturer gave the question,—"If 20 men earn 377 Rs. in a month, how much will 5 men earn in the same time?" and pointed out that the reasoning power is required to show us that the time being the same in both cases, it becomes a simple question of the relative number of men, and one-fourth of the men will earn one-fourth of the sum; while the calculating power shows us that five men is a fourth part of twenty men, and enables us to find also what the fourth part of the sum is. If, however, arithmetic is taught merely by rule, the reasoning power may be very little exercised. After this introduction, Professor Draper stated that he intended to go through the subject, perhaps somewhat slowly, that he had no doubt he should state much that was familiar to many of this learners, but he wished this series of lectures to be beneficial to students as well as to teachers. He then began with notation, and dwelt at some length upon the local value of figures, explaining the decimal scale in use amongst us, and giving some account of its introduction into Europe. He said that there was scarcely sufficient attention paid to notation; that it was not enough for the pupil to admit the existence of local value; that he ought to be fully impressed with it; and it would be a good exercise, he said, if teachers would require their pupils to represent numbers by some other scale, progressing by twos or by fives for instance, some examples of which he gave on the black board. He also recommended the plan of reading out or dictating numbers for the pupil to write down as a good exercise in notation. He referred to the Report of Mr. Cumin, one of the Assistant Commissioners on education, who states that he tried thetest of dictating a sum in addition or substraction, and it was by no means uncommon to find boys and girls, in fractions and compound division, who could not write down sums up to 10,000 or even 1000: but he states that wherever he met with a good knowledge of notation he found the class thoroughly instructed in the elements of arithmetic The lecturer then went through addition and substraction, and explained their theory. Theory and practice should, he said, go hand in hand, and while the pupil is becoming expert in the mechanical operations of arithmetic, he should be made to understand the principles. He then spoke of calculation, and said that, too, generally no assistance is given to the pupil in forming a method of calculation, but he is left to conduct the operation according to any plan that he may unconsciously form for himself. He described the method, recommended by Professor DeMorgan, of University College, London, and gave examples of several exercises in calculation which it would be well for teachers to employ. The lecture was listened to with great interest and attention, and at its close some of the young men spoke to Professor Draper, and said they would be glad if he could give these lectures at a time when those engaged in offices could attend without inconvenience, and we believe the next lecture will be delivered in the evening in compliance with this request.—*Id.*

THE Governor of Bombay visited the Municipal Commissioners of the city of Poona, at noon yesterday, by appointment, for the discussion of municipal matters; and more especially to ascertain the nature and utility of the measures accomplished or in progress for the sanitary improvement and convenience of the city. His Excellency was accompanied by the Hon. W. E. Frere, and the Hon. A. D. Robertson. On arriving at the office of the Municipality he was met by Messrs. Gray and Melvill, Baron de Larpent, Captain Griffiths, Messrs. Russell, Draper, and Wallinger, Khan Bahadoor Puddumjee Pestonjee, Mr. Framjee Nusserwanjee, the Principal Sudder Ameen, and others of the Commissioners.

Mr. Gray, the President, and Mr. Puddumjee Pestonjee, the Chairman of the Managing Committee, explained the objects on which the funds of the municipality have hitherto been expended, and pointed out the works which are now most required, and on which there was some little discussion held. It was admitted that as regards two of the most important subjects—the plentiful supply of good water, and the proper drainage of the city—comparatively little has as yet been done; and it was suggested that the necessary preliminaries towards ascertaining the difficulties and probable cost of these useful undertakings should at once be commenced. After expressing the interest he felt in municipal matters, and hinting that he should be glad to have an opportunity of reading a detailed account of what has been done by the Commissioners, and of the proposed measures laid before him, the Governor took his departure.

We take this opportunity of suggesting to the Commissioners that a full description of the works accomplished might with advantage be published periodically; or an annual report might be prepared for circulation containing a history of the past proceedings, and a description of the works proposed. At present, although it would be difficult to find a more active or efficient chairman for the managing committee than Mr. Puddumjee Pestonjee, outsiders are kept almost in the dark as to what reforms and improvements are achieved. We are ready to admit that the city roads are good, and that the principal streets are clean; but we require to know something more than this, especially in regard to the supply of water to several divisions said to be suffering from the want of it, and with reference to the drainage and cleanliness of the bye lanes and back slums of the city, where an afternoons' stroll is not always pleasant to a person of average nasal calibre.—*Observer, August* 7.

SAD complaints continue against the grain dealers The comparatively small number of these persons, and the circumstance of their business being confined to a singal caste, make them liable to some suspicion of improper combination to keep up the price of food. We may observe that competition is one of the elements which keep the markets straight, in other countries. If one man will not sell cheap, another will undersell him. But in this country there is no possibility of any one engaging in the business at all, who does not belong to the caste.

Grain was lately sold at fifteen seers the rupee. One evening it was sold at fourteen, and the following morning at thirteen seers.

Some members of the grain-dealing community have just left for Ahmednuggur, by a rapid means of transit. Grain has hitherto been sold much cheaper at Ahmednuggur than at Poona, and the former place, it is said, can raise large supplies from the surrounding districts.

The Banians, we are told, refuse to sell grain at four or eight annas worth at a time, but require purchasers to buy a pulla or a half that quantity, in order thus to sell off the stock at the present rate.

The grain dealers in cantonments, and in the regimental bazars, are entirely at the mercy of the city dealers: a state of things which should not continue longer than is necessary. Everybody is crying out for a fixed rate of sale, to be settled by authority. Such a measure, as we have observed before, would have an excellent effect in calming the minds of the people, who believe, rightly or wrongly that they are robbed by the dealers, and that government will do nothing to relieve them.

Our readers may possibly like some information about the price of bread. The price of wheat is daily increasing, with that of other corn. Some little time since the bakers petitioned to be allowed to raise the price of bread. Wheat was then selling at eleven seers the rupee; but it has since become only nine. Bread is ten pounds the rupee. We are informed that in 1844 wheat was nearly what it is now, but bread was then only nine pounds. The following are the recognised prices, from the 1st of August :—

Bread, 1st Sort	10	per Rupee.
Do. 2nd Do.	13	Do.
Do. Toddy Brown	13	Do.
Dinner Rolls	50	Do.
Muffins ½ lbs. each	16	Do.
Buns Cakes Do	3	Do.
Crumpets 6 oz. each	3	Do.
Butter and sweet Biscuit	3lbs.	Do.
Plain Do.	4lbs.	Do.
Ginger Do.	2lbs.	Do.
Rusks	1½lbs.	Do.
Flour, 1st sort	8lbs.	Do.
Rollong Do.	8lbs.	Do.
Flour, 2nd sort	18lbs.	Do.
Bran	50lbs.	Do.

—*Id.*

THE NEILGHERRIES.

WE lately noticed the inconvenience to which Gentlemen resorting to the Hills from Bengal and Bombay, were subjected, in consequence of the difficulty to Cash Bank Notes of those Presidencies here, adverted to in two letters which appeared in the *Madras Times*. We now find that the prohibition to their receipt into the Treasuries in the Malabar District has been removed, as our readers will see from the following Notification issued by the Collector of Malabar, and published in the "Malabar Government Gazette" of the 12th July.

Notice to officers in charge of Treasuries and to the public.

"In continuation of his notice regarding Madras Currency notes, published in the Supplement to the District Gazette of the 28th May 1862, the Collector hereby notifies that by the orders of Government "Bengal and Bombay Currency Notes may be received in the Treasuries and issued to private parties, provided that each officer is careful not to receive more than he will probably be able to dispose of." A separate register of receipt and issue will be kept as directed in the case of Madras Notes.

G. A. BALLARD, Collector.

Calicut, 8th July 1862.—*Star, July* 30.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

WE regret to be informed by a letter received yesterday from Meerut, and dated the 22nd, that cholera of a virulent type had broken out at that Station, two cases out of three in H. M.'s 104th regiment having proved fatal, in consequence of this serious visitation, all the European troops at Meerut had been moved into camp; and the other precautionary and preventive measures ordered by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief were being actively adopted.—*Englishman, July* 28.

WE are very sorry to record the death at Jhansie of Major Pinkney, C.B., Commissioner of Jhansie Division, which occurred on the 29th ultimo, and that of Mr. W. H. Lowe, C. S. at Bolundshahur on the 31st. Major Pinkney was making preparations to go to the hills preparatory to obtaining leave for Europe when to the grief of all his friends death carried him off.—*Delhi Gazette, August* 2.

WE hear with much satisfaction from Umritsur that the season still continues favorable. Occasional showers and sunshine, an immense breadth of land is said to be under cultivation for joar, rice, &c., and according to the most reliable accounts about one-fourth more than last year in cotton. Well, it is so, for the last accounts from Liverpool have had a marvellous effect on the price. "Even our remote market" says our correspondent, "is in a state of great excitement, which has however not yet attained its maximum. Telegram after telegram comes pouring in with orders to purchase, even from Calcutta, where we are told the price has suddenly risen from 1½ Rupees to 2? per maund. The Punjab is indeed fortunate. Last year it was cleared of wheat and bread stuff, and realised some fifty lakhs of profit. This year every pound of cotton that can be scraped together will go off to Kurachee at unheard-of prices. I know of one farm that has this day cleared 30,000 rupees; and may do as much within the next ten days, having received early intelligence of the tremendous rise. Agents will be rushing about the country buying up in every direction. A quantity of cotton went off this day by Rail to be shipped on the *Ravee* for Mooltan, and I hear that freight has risen to 3 rupees per maund from Mooltan to Kurrachee. The Bombay people who have a stock will make colossal fortunes.

"I am sorry to say a very bad case of cholera occurred yesterday here. An Engineer on the Railway was brought to the Dispensary from the station. He was then in an almost hopeless state, and died in a short time. He had been, I believe brought in a truck train during the day.

House rent is rising with cotton, I am told that a house not furnished has been let at 150 rupees a month."—*Id.*

PUNJAUB.

WE have heard it mentioned that the command of H. M. 101st Royal Bengal Fusiliers has been offered to Lieut-Colonel R. O. Bright, H. M. 19th (or Yorkshire North Riding) Regiment of Foot, at present in command of the 21st K. O. L. I. If this be true, we must denounce the contemplated arrangement as most inequitable towards the field-officers of the late Company's Army.—*Lahore Chronicle, July* 30.

PESHAWUR.

WE hear from Peshawur, under date the 24th July, that the cholera had abated considerably in the city during the last three days. In some of the Momund villages the disease is said to be worse, and this is the case also towards Kohat. The cholera is said to have spread as far as Khyber and Lallpora. Two of the kossids, who were engaged in bringing down the Cashmool letters, died of the disease on the road.—*Delhi Gazette, August* 2.

CENTRAL ASIA.

CABOOL, *11th July.*—"It is ascertained by the Tookistan news received to-day that Khoodayar Khan, who had been sent by the king of Bookhara to Tashkund, having been informed that the king had marched from Khoojund for Kokan, lost no time in hurrying towards Kokan, and before the king had arrived at that place, Khoodayar Khan made himself master of Kokan and sent the welcome news to the king's camp. When the king of Bookhara reached Kokan he ordered the son of Mullah Khan, the late king, to be taken prisoner.

The above account is authenticated by the Paishkhidmut of Sirdar Mahomed Allee Khan.

12th July.—The durbar having been held as usual Sirdar Mohamed Allee Khan turned towards Meer Ukhore Ahmed Khan, and spoke to him as follows :—'It is four days since, I sent the Ameen's original letter to Sirdar Wully Mohamed Khan, who is desired by the Ameer to reach Toorkistan by forced marches. What do you think of the answer the Sirdar has sent by my servant, who has just returned from Killa Quazee, it was this'? I will halt at Takana until I hear from Sirdar Mohamed Auzim Khan. Sirdar Mahomed Allee Khan ordered the Meer Ukhore to send his man to Wully Mohamed Khan with instructions not to make any more delay as the sepoys of his regiment were giving all sorts of trouble to the poor villagers.' 'There is no use in your taking any more trouble about the matter,' replied the Meer Ukhore, 'as Wully Mohamed Khan had already left Cabool for Toorkistan, the only thing you have got to do, is to report to the Ameer about him.' Mohamed Allee Khan accordingly ordered a letter to be written and sent to the Ameer telling him of Wully Mohamed Khan's behaviour towards him.

13th July.—The following account of Sooltan Ahmed Jan and his troops are got from a person, who arrived from Herat only a few days ago. 'I was at Heerat, when on one occasion Sooltan Ahmed Jan inspected his troops, there were two thousand baildars (sappers) with matchlocks, three thousand Infantry, two thousand Jailchees, five thousand sowars and eighteen guns. The three thousand Infantry were the only Persian troops which were in charge of the Urruk or fort of Heerat. They were fortifying the fort of Heerat and had filled the ditch with water. The commandant of the Persian troops and Sooltan Ahmed Jan with some troops had left for Subzwar.'

In consequence of the Governor being a little unwell there was no public durbar to-day. In the evening the Sirdar went to the garden to amuse himself.

14th July.—Sirdar Mohamed Allee Khan was in the durbar when a letter was received from the Ameer from the Bukwa dessert to the following effect. 'Don't send the ambassador to Candahar, until further orders, but send Siraj-ood-deen Akhoondzada to Furrah as soon as possible, as his presence is urgently required.' On the receipt of the above letter Sirdar Mohamed Allee Khan, sent for Siraj-ood-deen Khan, handed over to him the Ameer's letter, and desired him to leave for Candahar by to-morrow morning. 'Furrah is taken, and every thing is settled, what remains now undecided that the Ameer has summoned me in such a hurry? said the Akhoondzada.

'The Ameer has very likely to send you somewhere else as ambassador,' replied Mohamed Allee Khan. In the evening it was ascertained by Mirza Shooja the Akhoond of Sirdar Mohamed Allee Khan, that news has been received by his master from Candahar to the effect that three thousand Persian troops with six guns had arrived at Heerat, and four thousand more were expected shortly, and that the sole object of the Persian king sending these troops was to take care of Heerat and no more. The above is also confirmed by two or three other Khans of note who are in the service of Sirdar Mohamed Allee Khan.

15th July.—Siraj-ood-deen Akhoondzada, with a man of the Bookhara ambassador's suite, attended the durbar, and having taken leave from the governor, left for Candahar and Furrah. A Mistree named Chandharee, who some days ago, had been ordered by Mohamed Allee Khan to cast a gun, waited on the Governor and informed him that the gun was ready. M